FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

22 OCTOBER 1986

OPEC Quota Agreement

The OPEC conference adopted Iran's proposal to extend the current "interim and temporary" production quotas during November and December subject to "minor adjustments," OPEC announced in a press release carried by OPECNA at the end of the oil ministers' meeting in Geneva. The new agreement pegs Saudi and UAE quotas at the levels set in August but allows slight increases for other OPEC members. Ecuador and Kuwait receive the largest quota increases, with the latter being permitted to raise its output in December to 999,000 b/pd, the same level as Libya. No quota was set for Iraq, which was not mentioned in the quota list.

The OPEC statement stressed that these interim quota arrangements are not permanent, noting that OPEC has set up a ministerial committee which will seek to draft a "durable and practical formula" for the next OPEC conference on the "parameters" to be taken as a basis for allocating quotas. The conference also agreed with Saudi Arabia's proposal to return to a fixed price structure as soon as possible. Another ministerial committee was established to make recommendations on this subject to the next conference. While welcoming the "general improvement" in prices resulting from the output quotas set in August, the OPEC ministers urged all oil-producing countries to cooperate in defending oil prices by noticeably cutting their production. OPEC appreciates the "positive actions" taken by some non-OPEC oil producers, the statement added, but it can no longer continue to defend market stability "single-handedly."

The Iranian oil minister expressed satisfaction with the agreement in remarks reported by IRNA, though he said a final agreement on quotas must be made at the OPEC meeting in December as the current temporary arrangements are not in OPEC's interest.

Lebanon

Kidnapped American — The "Revolutionary Justice Organization" claimed responsibility for kidnapping Edward Austin Tracy, a U.S. bookseller residing in Lebanon who was reported missing over the weekend. The claim was made in a statement reported by Beirut radio, which noted that the organization accused Tracy of being a Jewish spy.

Captured Israeli — Confirming that the Amal Movement is holding the Israeli F-4 pilot, Amal leader Nabih Birri stated that before Israel demands the release of any prisoner, it must leave Lebanon and free "all" the prisoners held in Israel, according to Beirut radio. In Israel, Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin stated that the Israeli authorities cannot negotiate the pilot's release as long as his whereabouts and the identity of his captors remain unknown, Jerusalem radio noted.

Embassies — The United Kingdom announced its decision to withdraw two British diplomats from Beirut for security reasons and Portugal revealed that it has decided to close down its embassy in the Lebanese capital, according to AFP and Voice of Lebanon radio. Two French soldiers were injured by a mine explosion in the gardens of the French Embassy 21 October, Beirut radio disclosed.

PLO

The PLO accused Israeli intelligence of assassinating Fatah official Mundhir Abu Ghazalah with a car bomb in Athens, WAKH reported.

Algeria

At the end of Italian Premier Bettino Craxi's official visit, the two countries agreed to take steps toward reducing "instability" and the threat of terrorism in the Mediterranean region, Rome radio reported.

France ordered the expulsion of 13 members of the opposition Algerian Democratic Movement as security threats, according to French police sources cited by AFP. In an interview with Paris radio, the movement's leader, former Algerian President Ahmed Ben Bella, had "no comment" on reports that he is an intermediary in negotiations between France and Iran, saying only that he supports calls for the release of French hostages.

Iran-Iraq War

In retaliation for Iraqi action against a cargo train in Khuzestan and air raids on residential areas, Basra railway installations used to transport military material were "heavily shelled" and parts of the Al-Bakr oil platform were ignited by shelling, IRNA reported.

Iran

According to IRNA, Iran announced its willingness to grant political asylum for "humanitarian reasons" to two IRA fugitives whom the Netherlands Supreme Court has ordered extradited to Britain.

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Mosad Accused of Killing PLO Official in Athens

JN211832 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1754 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] [Dateline indistinct] The PLO has announced that the Israeli Mosad assassinated Brigadier General Mundhir Abu Ghazalah, Fatah Revolutionary Council member and member of the Military Council of the Palestinian Revolution Forces, in Athens today. A PLO information source said the Israeli Mosad placed a [words indistinct] incendiary bomb on Brig Gen Abu Ghazalah's car. The source added that the bomb went off when he started his car, which was parked behind the Marriott Hotel in Athens at [words indistinct] dawn today.

Fatah Official on Escalation of Armed Resistance

JN211133 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic 18 Oct 86 pp 1, 8

[Basimah Nafadi dispatch]

[Text] Tunis — 'Abbas Zaki, official in charge of foreign relations in Fatah, has stated that the PLO is currently doing its best to confront the siege imposed on it by escalating armed resistance in the occupied Arab territories against the Zionist enemy. In a statement to *Al-Ittihad*, 'Abbas Zaki said the Palestinians, faced with the current state of deterioration and regression in the Arab state of affairs, have no choice but to reaffirm to the world at large that they are a force that cannot be ignored.

'Abbas Zaki added: Our people in the occupied homeland who have experienced armed struggle will succeed in escalating resistance in occupied Palestine to generate developments in the various fields of Palestinian presence.

'Abbas Zaki said the Palestinian command must escalate armed resistance to maintain its vanguard role of carrying out armed resistance and legitimate acts of violence to confront Israel's daily crimes against the Palestinian people in the occupied homeland. He added: Matters are now more than clear. Our only option is armed resistance, because the world does not respect the weak and does not commiserate with those who weep. The world respects only the strong. We, as Palestinians, have to convince friend and foe that we have rights and that we will continue to offer sacrifices, regardless of the cost.

AL-ITTIHAD Reports Contacts To Restore PLO Unity

JN211201 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic 18 Oct 86 pp 3, 8

[Excerpts] Tunis, Damascus, Aden — Covert and overt contacts were intensified among the various Palestinian factions to reach a political agreement as a basis for holding a PNC session to unite the various Palestinian factions. *Al-Ittihad* has contacted the leaders of various Palestinian factions in Tunis, Damascus, and Aden to learn their opinions on Palestinian unity. These leaders stressed that the issue does not concern personal interests; rather, it is an issue of principles. They said consultations are being held among five organizations to unite their stands politically and organizationally as a first step toward restoring PLO unity.

Sources said the DFLP has held intensified contacts with the other Palestinian factions, primarily with the PFLP, in an effort to reach a political working paper to be used a basis for holding a PNC session to unite the Palestinian factions.

In Aden, PFLP Assistant Secretary General Abu 'Ali Mustafa has said there are contacts among five Palestinian factions to unite their political and organizational stands as the first step to restoring PLO unity. [passage omitted]

Abu 'Ali Mustafa announced that the PFLP would not attend any PNC session unless such a session was preceded by a political and organizational agreement among all the Palestinian organizations. He pointed out that the PFLP does not intend to call for holding an alternative PNC session against the PNC session called for by other Palestinian sides, because it has no intention to entrench dissension in the Palestinian arena as had happened in 1984. He added that Arab efforts being exerted in several Arab capitals to bolster Palestinian national unity have not reached any conclusion due to the Fatah leadership's adherence to the Amman agreement and its relations with the Camp David sides. [passage omitted]

PLO Radio Reports 'Arafat Speech in Khartoum

JN212012 Baghdad Voice of the PLO in Arabic 1813 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] Brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] has affirmed that Palestinian armed struggle will continue to escalate quantitatively and qualitatively, because it is a strategic option that we cannot give up so the revolution will continue. The revolution will forge ahead to achieve all the aims and legitimate rights of our people, foremost being the right to repatriation, self-determination, and an independent Palestinian state.

These remarks were made during a speech brother leader Abu 'Ammar delivered at the closing session of the Fourth Congress of the Union of Palestinian Engineers in Khartoum today. Brother Abu 'Ammar saluted our masses inside the occupied homeland and paid tribute to the escalation of their resistance to the occupation forces and to their confrontation of capitulatory plans through their total and decisive support for PLO, their sole legitimate representative and the leader of their national struggle. Leader of the revolution Brother Abu 'Ammar said: Our Palestinian people inside the occupied territory will always remain an obstacle before all plots to obliterate their legitimate rights under various guises.

Brother leader Abu 'Ammar saluted our struggling masses in the steadfast camps in Lebanon, which are the target of an ugly war to liquidate the Palestinian presence and implement the plot of sectarian division in Lebanon — a plot being implemented by several parties prompted by well-known Arab parties. Brother leader Abu 'Ammar asserted that the masses of our people in the steadfast camps in Beirut and southern Lebanon will continue to be the firm rock on which all ugly plots are crushed and will continue to be in the forefront of the Palestinian revolution so the sectarian monster will not be able to gobble up Lebanon.

In his speech, Brother Abu 'Ammar referred to the heroism of the Palestinian fighters and the Lebanese nationalists and to their magnificent confrontation of the Zionist enemy's aircraft during the savage raids launched last Thursday on the Al-Miyah wa Miyah camp in southern Lebanon when they shot down an F-14 plane, thanks to their firm determination and strong will, which well-known Arab capitals want to destroy to serve the enemy's evil plans and aims.

Leader of the revolution Abu 'Ammar said the real unity our people are forging by rallying around the PLO is the unity that the parties to the conspiracy are now seeking to split. They are seeking to isolate the PLO from the Palestinian people and to isolate the Palestinian people from the PLO — but in vain. The Palestinian people will continue to rally around the PLO because our heroic people are determined to continue their march for national liberation until victory is achieved under the banner of the PLO.

In his speech concluding the Fourth Congress of the Union of Palestinian Engineers, Brother Abu 'Ammar emphasized the need to resolve Arab differences to restore Arab solidarity so the Arab nation can face its responsibilities and the serious challenges confronting it. Brother leader Abu 'Ammar condemned the destructive stands and policies of some Arab regimes on Lebanon and also in regard to the Palestinian question.

Brother Abu 'Ammar also emphasized the PLO stand calling for an end to the Iraq-Iran war and for resolving it by peaceful means. He asserted the war is a link in the chain of Zionist plots to exhaust Iraq and obstruct its Arab role to weaken the Palestinian revolution and liquidate it. He lauded Iraq's pan-Arab role and its principled stands toward the Palestinian revolution.

OPECNA Reports New 2-Month Production Quotas

LD220722 Vienna OPECNA in English
0706 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] Geneva, 22 Oct. 86 (OPECNA) — At the conclusion today of the 79th (extraordinary) meeting of the conference of the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) here, the following press release was issued:

79th (Fxtraordinary) Meeting of the Conference Geneva, 6 to 22 October, 1986

The 79th (extraordinary) meeting of the conference of the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) was held in Geneva, Switzerland from 6 to 22 October 1986.

The conference unanimously re-elected as its president, H.E. Alhaji Rilwanu Lukman, minister of petroleum resources of Nigeria and head of its delegation. H.E. Javier Espinosa Teran, minister of energy and mines of Ecuador and head of its delegation, was unanimously re-elected alternate president.

The conference reviewed, with satisfaction, market developments since its last meeting and the general improvement in oil prices resulting from the interim and temporary limitation of member countries' production (with the exception of Iraq) as decided upon in that meeting. Having agreed that excess supplies in the market should be further reduced, the conference, upon the suggestion of the Islamic Republic of Iran, decided that the interim and temporary action on member countries' production limitation would be extended, with some minor adjustments, through the months of November and December 1986.

However, it is clearly understood by the conference that the extension of the interim arrangement should, in no way, be construed as a permanent quota distribution among member countries and would bear no prejudice on the conference's discussions thereon. Consequently, member countries' quotas for this new interim period of two months shall be as follows:

	November 1986 (million b/d)	December 1986 (million b/d)
Algeria	0.669	0.669
Ecuador	0.221	0.221
Gabon	0.160	0.160
Indonesia	1.193	1.193
Islamic Republic of Iran	2.317	2.317
Kuwait	0.921	0.999
Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	0.999	0.999
Nigeria	1.304	1.304
Qatar	0.300	0.300
Saudi Arabia	4.353	4.353
United Arab Emirates	0.950	0.950
Venezuela	1.574	1.574
Total	14.961	15.039

During its deliberations, the conference extensively discussed the bases for a permanent and equitable distribution of total OPEC production among member countries. For this purpose, the conference deliberated on the parameters to be taken as a basis for determining member countries' quotas, the definition of these parameters, and the weight to be given to each. The conference also discussed the mechanism of implementing such a permanent production-sharing formula. Due to the complexity of the matter, it was decided that the ministerial committee, presided over by H.E. Alhaji Rilwanu Lukman, minister of petroleum resources of Nigeria and president of the conference, and composed of H.E. Dr Subroto, minister of mines and energy of Indonesia, and H.E. Dr Mani' Sa'id al-Utazbah, minister of petroleum and mineral resources of the United Arab Emirates, would continue its efforts with a view to reaching a durable and practical formula to be recommended to the next meeting of the conference.

The conference also discussed the proposal of Saudi Arabia to return to a fixed price structure for OPEC crude oil and the ways and means of overcoming the problems which may obstruct its smooth and successful implementation and decided to return, as soon as possible, to the application of a fixed price system. The conference deliberated on the various options in this regard and decided that a ministerial committee presided over by H.E. 'Ali Khalifa al-Sabah, minister of oil of Kuwait, and composed of H.E. Javier Espinosa Teran, minister of energy and mines of Ecuador, and H.E. Fawzi A. Shakshuki, secretary of the General People's Committee of Planning of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, would continue its work in this respect and would present its recommendations thereon to the conference.

In the context of achieving lasting stability in the world oil market, which has become so crucial for all partners in the world energy trade, whether producers inside or outside OPEC or consumers, the conference reiterated that these temporary measures taken by OPEC to further strengthen the market cannot, by themselves, be conducive to such stability unless all oil producing countries contribute concretely in co-shouldering, with OPEC, the burden of defending the price structure by noticeably cutting their production and abandoning their policy of maximizing market share. Whilst OPEC appreciates the positive actions taken by some non-OPEC producing countries, it would once more call upon all producers for cooperation as OPEC can no longer continue to defend, single-handedly, market stability.

The conference expressed its sincere appreciation to the Federal Government of Switzerland and to the republic and canton of Geneva for their warm hospitality and the excellent arrangements made for the meeting.

Aqazadeh: Temporary Pacts Not in OPEC's Interests

LD220910 Tehran IRNA in English
0820 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] Geneva, Oct. 22, IRNA — The Iranian oil minister Gholam Reza Aqazadeh said here Tuesday night that parameters applied to determine production quotas for the members of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), will not be used as bases for deciding the final quotas of the members in OPEC December meeting.

Speaking in a press conference after the closing session of the 16-day long OPEC extraordinary meeting, he expressed satisfaction with its achievements.

Aqazadeh who made the remarks before release of the resolution of the session, hoped that OPEC members will reach a final agreement on production quotas in their December meeting.

According to the Iranian oil minister, temporary agreements will not be in the interest of OPEC and will not help improve [the] oil market. He hoped that by January the new quotas will be determined and put into effect.

Aqazadeh stressed that in next OPEC meeting the Islamic Republic of Iran will not agree to extend the current OPEC agreement and that the organisation has to reach agreement on new quotas.

Aqazadeh stressed that the forthcoming OPEC meeting will have to deal with two issues of production quotas and the pricing system and make decisions in this connection.

KUWAIT

Army Chief Examines Defense of Gulf Area

LD211946 Kuwait KUNA in English 1014 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] Kuwait, Oct 21 (KUNA) — Chief of Staff of the Kuwait Armed Forces Major General 'Abdallah Faraj al-Ghanim, said Kuwait has several military options to face any eventualities regardless of their source. In remarks to daily *Al Anba'*, Ghanim said there was coordination among Gulf states on handling attacks on vessels and tankers in the Arab Gulf. He explained that each Gulf state will be responsible to guard a defined territorial sector in the Gulf.

Ghanim noted that Kuwait attaches "special importance" to the situation in the Gulf and said the series of meetings by Gulf states chiefs of staff, falls within the framework of military defense preparations. He recalled that all requirements of military hardware for the Kuwaiti Army are continuing uninterrupted.

Ghanim revealed that Kuwait has received all the British "Hawk" planes it had contracted for and that training on that airplane has been completed and the warplane will soon be commissioned for service.

He told the newspaper that the Kuwait Armed Forces were in possession of sophisticated arms equipped with laser. Ghanim said the GCC would purchase a plane for early warning but did not indicate whether that would be from the United States or elsewhere.

The Gulf states, added Ghanim, would jointly bear the price of this technically-advanced plane for surveillance. The chief of staff also disclosed that the early warning network established to protect the airspace of Kuwait, will go into operation early next year. He stressed that by next August the network will be in full operation.

The military man emphasised that the wisdom and prudence of the political leadership of Kuwait have saved the country from treading several problems. "As lot of this leadership remains, this country will be safe," Ghanim assured. On compulsory military conscription, the major general said the new law is applicable on women "and the day will come when the Kuwaiti girl will carry arms with her brother to defend the motherland."

PDRY

Al-'Attas Appoints New Envoy to USSR

EA212042 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] Brother Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, member of the Political Bureau and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council, issued a decree of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council. The first article of the decree provides for the appointment of Brother Dr Ahmad 'Abdallah 'Abd al-Ilah as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PDRY to the USSR. The second article of the decree provides for the revocation of any previous appointment of Brother Dr Amhad 'Abdallah 'Abd al-Ilah as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PDRY to the USSR. The second article of the decree provides for the revocation of any previous appointment to this post, while the remaining articles provide for the implementation of the decree from the date of its issue and for its publication in the official gazette.

YAR

Salih Addresses Naval Graduation Ceremony

JN212033 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Speech by President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih at a naval officers graduation ceremony at the Naval Academy in Al-Hudaybah on 21 October — recorded]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Brother graduates of the Naval Academy, brothers, our masses in Al-Hudaybah Governorate: I am very pleased to attend with you the graduation ceremony of the first class of our Naval Academy cadets. [Applause] This class is considered the core of our Naval Academy graduates. Our concern for the Naval Forces is the same as our concern for the Ground Forces, the Air Force, and the Air Defense. This is an implementation of our objective to build our Armed Forces and an embodiment of our revolution's principles.

In light of the importance of the seas, the leadership has decided to develop the Naval Forces and to strengthen them with cadres and honest and brave men who believe in the homeland, the people, and the revolution. [Applause] We are very pleased today to see our sons graduating from this bastion, the Naval Academy, as we saw in past weeks the graduation at the War Academy of many groups of Air Force, Air Defense, and police cadets. Sanaa University, many civilian colleges, and military academies are witnessing the graduation of many cadres.

This and other military academies are considered an asset in the building of the Armed Forces. These cadres received military and civilian knowledge as well as special training in the fields of maritime, police, and scientific studies in Air Defense and Air Force areas. All this is in harmony with the development of our people's life on all levels. We congratulate our brother graduates and wish them success. We are interested in building up the cadres. We are at the threshold of forming this naval force. What is important is not the launch or the ship, but the people. When people are trained in academies, schools, and colleges it will be very easy for them to understand their equipment, whether it is naval, aircraft, ground, or any other kind of advanced equipment. People are the most important gain of the revolution. It is the people whom we are training in a sound scientific way. [Applause] We congratulate our people and revolution on the graduation of our sons from all academies, schools, and colleges who will contribute to the building of the revolution, will maintain its achievements, and will defend the sovereignty, security, and stability of the state built by the September Revolution. I salute our masses in Al-Hudaydah and congratulate you all on this great graduation. Peace be upon you.

Demonstrators in Asyut Protest Government Policy

NC211432 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1400 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] Egyptians demonstrated in the city of Asyut today against the policy of the Egyptian regime. The demonstrators called for the release of political prisoners. Reports indicate that shops in the city closed in support of the protest.

ILO Examines Expulsion of Workers from Libya

NC211554 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1430 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] Cairo, 21 Oct (MENA)— An ILO commission investigating the issue of Egyptian workers expelled fom Libya last year without compensation was today preparing a report on its findings in Cairo. The commission had met officials from both the Foreign Ministry and the Ministry of Manpower and Training.

(Tiakota Sin Ibih), the head of the commission, said that in light of the facts and figures now at its disposal the commission will leave for Tripoli via Athens tomorrow to discuss the case with the Libyan authorities prior to its return to Geneva.

The head of the commission said that he will submit a final report to ILO Director General Francis Blanchard on the outcome of the visits to Cairo and Tripoli. This report will be used by the ILO director general in making his assessment of the case. (Sin Ibih) pointed out that the ILO is extremely interested in the matter of the expulsion of Egyptian and Tunisian laborers from Libya, which gave rise to complaints to the ILO from both Egypt and Tunisia.

Libyan Military Urged To Overthrow Al-Qadhdhafi

NC212218 Cairo Voice of the Arabs in Arabic 2040 GMT 21 Oct 86

[From the "Voice of the Libyan People" program]

[Text] An appeal to our Libyan youth: Our heroic army, our officers and soldiers, members of our Armed Forces in the artillery, infantry, and Air Force; our young men and our sisters in the military colleges; O sons of Libya in the camps; O you whom the criminal has put in the barracks in the name of compulsory military service and the arming of cities and popular resistance; O students of the military secondary schools; O Armed Forces on every inch of our noble land; O shield and protectors of the country; O hope of the future; O comrades of [word indistinct], Khalid, Yahya, [words indistinct], and Al-Shuwayhidi; O brothers of (Dabbub), Ibn Sa'ud, Al-Nuwayri, Al-Madani, Ka'ban, [word indistinct], Tannush, Al-Shuwayhidi, Al-Shaybani, Al-Zirti, Layyat Farhat Halab, and Qasim al-Najjar.

We are appealing to you through this free and proud voice to always be the faithful and sincere vanguard we know you to be. You have not and will not deviate from the path of struggle until the regime of ignorance and treachery, represented by the rule of the murderer and bloody oppressor Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, is brought down.

Our free brothers, you have seen with your own eyes how all of Al-Qadhdhafi's claims and cowardly gangs fell and disappeared at the first real test. They fled to save their skins and left our people exposed to the danger of death and destruction last April.

Our free brothers, the homeland now needs you to take vengeance on the murderer and tyrant Al-Qadhdhafi and his criminal gang for their oppression of the country and the corruption which they have spread throughout it. The homeland now needs you to heal its wounds and to restore the dignity and pride which Al-Qadhdhafi has rubbed in mud. You should know that you are not alone in this arena. You have brothers who are determined to sacrifice all that is precious for the sake of saving their people and homeland. Our Libyan people are confident, God willing, that we will reach our desired goal of freedom, justice, and dignity with and through you.

Free brothers, we and you today are confident that Al-Qadhdhafi has forever lost his raison d'etre and the justification for the continuation of his reckless and tyrannical rule. Our Libyan people today are different than they were yesterday. Our total population does not trust Al-Qadhdhafi today. They do not trust his promises for a single moment. How can our people trust a person who has betrayed and deceived them? He has killed our people's sons, abused their women, and squandered their money.

Proceed, o youth, with the blessing of God. Our people are with you as you struggle and fight. Let us unite our hearts and hands. Let us all pledge to make every effort we can to eliminate Al-Qadhdhafi's treacherous and oppressive regime and to restore to Libya its original Arab and Islamic identity and its good and generous face.

Paper Criticizes Shamir's Remarks on West Bank

NC220600 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2255 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] Cairo, 21 Oct (MENA)— *Al-Akhbar* newspaper is critical of Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir's assertion, in his speech to the Knesset, that he will work to expand Jewish settlement in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip. The paper stresses that this is not at all an encouraging start to Shamir's leadership of the coalition government in Israel. It also conflicts with his promise to continue with the peace process.

In its editorial tomorrow, Wednesday, *Al-Akhbar* asks: Can settlement, which Shamir says represents a higher Zionist interest, help in creating appropriate conditions for peace? Is stating that the land of Israel includes the Arab territories, the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, occupied in 1967, really in line with the coalition government's policy, which has repeatedly affirmed that it is seeking to achieve peace in the Middle East?

The paper adds: In addition to the possibility that Shamir's statements might be some sort of internal political maneuverings such remarks also show Shamir as he really is. They only confirm the fears that have been raised about his policy and strategies. Shamir, *Al-Akhbar* continues, is trying to seize the opportunity created by Arab differences to achieve a reconciliation between himself and his Labor Party partners. He then will use this to

fulfill his goals, which are fundamentally based on keeping the situation as it is and not on achieving peace. Concluding its editorial, the paper says that it does not expect Shim'on Peres to accept Shamir's retractions, particularly in view of the fact that Peres has threatened to subject the coalition government to the danger of collapse if Shamir's government does anything to impede the peace efforts.

Envoy Delivers Sudanese Message to Mubarak
NC211330 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
1230 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] President Muhammad Husni Mubarak this morning received Egyptian Ambassador to Khartoum Hasan Musharrafah.

Following the meeting, the ambassador told our radio correspondent that he had handed the president a written message from Sudanese State Council Chairman Ahmad al-Mirghani.

The message deals with bilateral issues.

Ambassador Musharrafah also noted that both countries are making efforts to resolve their differences and boost their ties.

Tariq 'Aziz Receives Soviet Envoy Yabov

JN211117 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1105 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] Baghdad, 21 Oct (INA) — Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, met with Viktor Yabov, the Soviet leaders' personal envoy to President Saddam Husayn, here today. The two sides discussed the results of the Reykjavik summit results. The meeting was attended by Wisam al-Zahawi, Iraqi Foreign Ministry under secretary and head of the ministry's First International Department; and the USSR charge d'affaires in Baghdad.

Interior Minister Receives YAR Counterpart

JN211135 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1120 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] Baghdad, 21 Oct (INA) — Sa'dun Shakir Mahmud, RCC member and interior minister, received YAR Interior Minister Dr 'Abdallah Barakat and his accompanying delegation here today. The two sides reviewed bilateral relations and the noble pan-Arab stands by the YAR Government and people in support of Iraq in its defense of its security and sovereignty against the Iranian expansionist aggression.

Economic Delegation Leaves for Zimbabwe

JN211535 Baghdad INA in English 1436 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] Baghdad, Oct 21 (INA) — Iraqi Trade Undersecretary Abu-Talib 'Abd al-Muttalib left here today for Zimbabwe leading a delegation to the meetings of the 3rd session of the joint Iraqi-Zimbabwean committee for economic and technical cooperation due in Harare Thursday. In a pre-departure statement to INA, Mr 'Abd al-Muttalib said his talks with Zimbabwean officials would focus on an Iraqi plan for boosting bilateral economic and educational cooperation and stepping up commercial exchange. The talks would also cover cooperation in the fields of sports, youth, culture and arts, the Iraqi official added. The delegation comprises officials representing Iraqi trade, oil, light industries and higher education and scientific research ministries and foreign economic relations.

'Deep Sorrow' Expressed Over Machel Death

JN211339 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1210 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] Baghdad, 21 Oct (INA) — Iraq has expressed its deep sorrow over the death of Mozambique President Samora Machel and several Mozambican officials in a plane crash. A statement issued by the Iraqi Presidential Office here today said that Mozambique, Africa, and the Nonaligned Movement have lost a leader who had devoted his life and efforts to the struggle for the freedom and independence of his people and to the liberation of mankind from colonialism, racial discrimination, and Zionism. Iraq reiterated that it will pursue its relations of friendship and cooperation with Mozambique on the road to the attainment of the common objectives of freedom, independence, nonalignment, and peace.

Security Forces Give Details of Abducted American

NC211527 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1500 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] Another American citizen joined the group of U.S. hostages in Lebanon today. At 1350 today, a foreign news agency in Beirut received a statement signed by the Revolutionary Justice Organization claiming responsibility for the abduction of Edward Austin Tracy, a U.S. citizen. The organization accused Tracy of being a Jewish spy. His passport and photograph were attached to the statement.

According to investigations conducted by the security forces, Tracy is a traveling book salesman and used to frequent the Monte coffeeshop on Al-Hamra' Street. He was reported missing 3 days ago.

Birri Says Amal Movement Holds Israeli Pilot

NC211453 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1400 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] Attorney Nabih Birri, minister of state for the south and reconstruction affairs, has ruled out the possibility that Israel will launch a new invasion of Lebanon. He declared that the Israeli pilot is being held by the Amal Movement and said that before Israel demands the release of any prisoner, it must leave Lebanon and free all the prisoners held in Israel.

At a news conference this morning, Minister Birri stressed that a framework for national action should be established. This would serve the interests of a unified Arab Lebanon that would resist Israel and hegemony.

Minister Birri went on to say that dialogue remains the only way to salvage Lebanon. He asserted that the dialogue process, which was planned to last for a month, had produced adverse results. He declared that none of the factions in the eastern areas of Beirut has the courage to adopt moderate stances at the present time. He pointed out that the situation in the eastern areas is abnormal and does not allow the dialogue committee negotiating team to reach any agreement.

Britain To Evacuate Some Diplomats From Beirut

NC211526 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1500 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] *REUTER* has cited diplomatic sources in Beirut as saying that Britain will evacuate half of its diplomats during the next 24 hours. The agency said that this is a temporary step prompted by security reasons.

Mine Goes Off at French Embassy; 2 Wounded

NC211425 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1419 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] An Internal Security Forces source has just informed us that a mine went off in the gardens of the French Embassy on Clemenceau Street at 1530 today. Two French soldiers guarding the building were injured. They are (Emile Buffet) and (Michel Suwayyar). They were taken to the American University Hospital.

Shots Fired at Soviet Embassy

NC220931 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
0915 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] At around 0200 today, gunmen in a car shot at the Soviet Embassy in Corniche al-Mazra'ah [in West Beirut]. The building's guards, who are from the Progressive Socialist Party, returned fire, and the vehicle then sped away. This is the second time this month that the Soviet Embassy has been fired on.

Portugal to Close Down Beirut Embassy

NC211302 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1215 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] The Portuguese ambassador to Lebanon has informed the Foreign Ministry that his country has decided to close down its embassy in Beirut. He said that his government has asked the Portuguese Embassy in Cairo to take care of the affairs of its embassy in Beirut.

Al-Husayni Reelected Chamber Speaker

NC211325 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1130 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Excerpts] The Chamber of Deputies today reelected Husayn al-Husayni as speaker for a third 1-year term. As the sole nominee for the second time, Al-Husayni won the elections with 57 out of 65 votes. There were seven blank votes and one invalid vote.

After the votes were counted and the results announced by Prime Minister Rashid Karami, Al-Husayni delivered a speech in which he stressed a number of things. He dealt with the Lebanese crisis, the situation in the south, and the national resistance's liberation role, and he emphasized that UNIFIL must stay until the complete withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanese territory.

Al-Husayni highlighted the importance of national dialogue as a basic starting point to end the crisis and said dialogue must go on. He also noted the importance of resisting occupation as a basic principle without which no dialogue can be held. He added that this principle is a measure of the commitment to Lebanon and its unity. He said it is real and one of the foundations of the Lebanese state, declaring that he who sides with Israel sides with Lebanon's enemy. He also said that there is no alternative to the state as a guarantee of security, peace, freedom, and dignity.

Al-Husayni cited Lebanon's Arab affiliation and its good relations with Syria, and went on to say that the Chamber's duty is to create a peaceful current through the established institutions of society. [passage omitted]

Munir Abu Fadil was elected deputy speaker by 50 votes against 9 blank votes and 3 empty envelopes.

The chamber's staff was also reelected. They include Salih al-Khayr and Tariq al-Habshy as secretaries; and Subhi Yaghi, Ra'id Samarah, and Malkun Ablakatian as commissioners. [passage omitted]

Karami Addresses Chamber of Deputies Session
NC211534 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1216 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Speech by Prime Minister Rashid Karami at the Chamber of Deputies session to elect the new speaker on 21 October — recorded]

[Text] Despite all difficulties and hardships, your esteemed Chamber of Deputies has continued to carry out its mission and perform its duty to preserve legitimacy, authority, and the state. If we want to save Lebanon it can only be brought about by your noble Chamber of Deputies. [applause]

We must all abide by this and, therefore, I congratulate you on this election, which stresses this fact. The consensus on Speaker al-Husayni is an indication of your precious confidence on his competence and support for his policy. He takes inspiration from the people and acts consistently with their aspirations and goals.

With my refusals I want to point up all the negative aspects that arise everywhere, because I want to show that it is this course that has brought Lebanon to this state of affairs about which we all complain. Boycott by this or that party is a political decision that must be respected, because it is at the core of the political battle and one of the rules of the political game. By doing so, we reject the course that divided the state, threatened its unity, and led to statelets built on the ruins of the legitimate state. [applause]

It is this course that has created Lebanon's differences with its neighbors and brothers and with many parts of the world. All of you travel abroad and perceive the ugly image we have created in the minds of others. This is unfair, because the Lebanese people are well known for their values, patriotism, and humanity. It is unfair to blame these people for the actions of this or that party.

Since with all our negative attitudes we bring out country to a state of affairs that we all reject, why do we fear accord, unity, and cooperation, which would return Lebanon to its original and normal state and, consequently, raise the standards of the state of Lebanon to the level we all want?

Why are we persisting in our negative attitude and refusing to return to a positive course to consolidate these people's uniqueness and cohesion? I am negative and an expert in negativity, because I have never agreed to all these absurd practices behind which certain parties take shelter to preserve certain gains, privileges, and hegemony. These gains must all be sacrificed so that Lebanon may remain sovereign, free, independent, and Arab. [applause] This is the path that will serve Lebanon. The other roads are destroying Lebanon and all its components.

When I declared my boycott, I did so to bring pressure to bear and achieve this goal. If I were a doctor and did not listen to my patient, then goodbye patient. I hope and pray that Lebanon's salvation will be achieved in the presence of the other side and not by the destruction of Lebanon. I respect all parties and we must tell the truth frankly: enough fanaticism, enough hegemony, and enough evasion of the facts. If we are true in our zeal for sovereignty, unity, and the establishment of effective legitimacy, that is not the path. I want to emphasize my unshakeable faith that Lebanon and Syria have been and will continue to be twinned, two countries with one people. If we wish to preserve our interests and our fate, the peril to Lebanon does not come from the north but from the south. It is a shame and should be taboo to wager on the enemy, which daily practices aggression and still occupies parts of our dear south. If we are sincere about working toward sovereignty, we must work together to liberate the south, because the liberation of the south means the liberation of Lebanon and underscores its unity and sovereignty.

I again wish the reelected speaker continued success in serving Lebanon. Long live the Chamber and long live Lebanon. [applause]

Sham'un Criticizes Boycott, Karami's 'Passiveness'
NC211844 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
1145 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Speech by former President Camille Sham'un at the Chamber of Deputies session held at Mansur Palace in Beirut on 21 October to elect a new speaker — recorded]

[Text] It is my hope that our parliamentary system will continue to endure and that civil liberties in this country will be upheld. I also hope that our democracy will live on despite all difficulties.

I would have contented myself with this remark. However, I believe this respected chamber is entitled to know why I refused to attend this session until yesterday unless a certain condition, which I do not wish to repeat, is met. I want to make it clear that the opinions that I will express are not directed at anyone, particularly not against His Excellency Speaker Husayn al-Husayni, for whom I have only feelings of friendship and respect.

I am firmly against the principle of boycotting. In my opinion, there should be no such boycotts, particularly among senior civil servants. Boycotting has only harmed the country and definitely will continue to do so under the present conditions. This country is going through hard times, economically, socially, and in terms of security. To face these problems, the senior officials of our country must work together rather than boycott one another.

I was approached by members of this chamber, as well as by other officials, who asked that I end my boycott of this session, and I did. I have done this in order to avoid being regarded as a person who confronts boycott with boycott. This is why I am here with you now, participating in the reelection of the chamber's speaker.

Prime Minister Rashid Karami has been criticizing me. I tell him simply that I have accepted his criticism and changed my former stand. However, I hope that Prime Minister Karami will allow

me to request that he take the same medicine he has prescribed for others.

The prime minister has been labeled a master of passiveness. This does not please me for two reasons: first, because of our personal rapport and second, because we, the civil servants, are supposed to work together for the public good.

This is why I now issue a call from this podium, to the chamber's speaker, the prime minister, and the ministers to fully cooperate with the president of the republic and among themselves to meet the pressing needs of our country. Nothing short of an uncontrollable disaster can cause us to leave the outstanding tasks of this country unanswered. Our serious, continuous, and responsible efforts are needed to resolve the troubles suffered by our country and its people.

That is all I have to say. I onclude by expressing my wish that Lebanon once again will become a healthy society with viable politics, security, and living conditions. Thank you.

Kidnapped Professor Released After 5 Months

NC220813 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
0800 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] Security sources have reported the release of American University Professor Dr Nabil Matar. Dr Matar was kidnapped about 5 months ago. His wife told *REUTER* that her husband arrived back home last night.

Al-Asad Cables Condolences on Machel Death

JN211224 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1115 GMT 21 Oct 86

["Text" of President Hafiz al-Asad's cable of condolences to the Frelimo Party Political Bureau on the death of Mozambican President Samora Machel]

[Text] We have received with extreme sadness the reports on the death of the prominent leader Samora Machel, president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, in a plane crash. With the death of President Samora Machel, Mozambique, the African Continent, and the Third World states have lost a great progressive struggler who successfully led the struggle of the Mozambique liberation movement against colonialism and who, during the independence era, led his country on progressive bases while confronting the hostile apartheid in South Africa. He won the respect of his citizens and the world progressive forces.

In my own name and on behalf of the Syrian people I extend our heartfelt condolences to you, to the friendly Mozambican people, and to the late leader's family. I also express my confidence that the Mozambican people, under the Frelimo Party, will continue the march of development and steadfastness in the face of the imperialist and racist forces, thus resuming the course whose bases were laid down by President Samora Machel.

Talas Attends Damascus Civil Defense Exercise

JN211603 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1515 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] Damascus — General Mustafa Talas, deputy commander in chief of the Army and Armed Forces, deputy prime minister, and defense minister, accompanied by the Civil Defense director general attended a civil defense exercise carried out by the Civil Defense of Damascus and its governorate this morning. All fire and rescue units participated in this exercise.

The general praised the efforts of those participating in the exercise and gave instructions on promoting Civil Defense operations.

Foreign Minister Receives Lebanese Party Officials

JN212045 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
2015 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' today received 'Isam al-Mahiyiri, leader of the Syrian Social Nationalist Party in Lebanon, and In'am Ra'd, party information official. They discussed the current situation in Lebanon.

Oil Minister, Iranian Charge Discuss Oil

JN211559 Damascus SANA in Arabic
1530 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] Damascus, 21 Oct (SANA) — Ghazi al-Durubi, oil and mineral wealth minister, today received the Iranian charge d'affaires in Damascus. They discussed bilateral relations, particularly relations in the petroleum sector.

People's Assembly Approves Satellite Station

JN212137 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
2015 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] Damascus — Mahmud al-Zu'bi, speaker of the People's Assembly, today chaired several meetings with party leaders and officials of Assembly permanent committees. They discussed ways to enhance the Assembly's prerogatives and tasks, particularly in regard to legislation and control. They also discussed the work plan for the current legislative term in accordance with the directives of comrade leader Hafiz al-Asad and the guidelines in his speech at the opening of the current term of the People's Assembly. They also discussed reports studied by the Assembly during the previous legislative term on a number of important topics. The reports included suggestions and recommendations to help resolve many of the problems faced by our people. The ideas and recommendations that have not been implemented were identified and the method of work to follow up their implementation was determined.

It was also emphasized that the work plans of permanent committees and of leaders of party groups should move from constant following- up to the implementation of the resolutions and recommendations of the eighth regional congress of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and the Central Committee.

Assembly members spoke during the meetings and stressed the importance of various topics raised by members during assembly sessions regarding issues of importance to our people that are tackled by the Assembly. The conferees emphasized that the progress of work in a spirit of cooperation and a high sense of responsibility inspires satisfaction and assurance so that efforts will be redoubled to increase work equal to the tasks with which the Assembly is charged and the directives of the president, the leader of our people's march, for liberation and victory.

The People's Assembly held a session this evening under the chairmanship of Mahmud al-Zu'bi, speaker of the Assembly. Ministers attended. Members' written questions were read at the beginning of the session and were referred to the competent parties.

The Assembly then discussed a report by the planning and production committee and the Arab and foreign affairs committee regarding the legislative decree on ratifying the agreement for a second loan to finance a ground satellite station that was signed with the Arab Fund for Economic Development. The Assembly approved the report and the legislative decree.

The Assembly then discussed the report by the planning and production committee and the Arab and foreign affairs committee on the legislative decree on ratifying the agreement on technical cooperation between Syria and the Japanese Government. The Assembly approved the report and the legislative decree.

Israel today is strong, but, he said, it is not the world's sixth power, as *The Sunday Times* had stated. Peres did not specifically rule out any of the paper's claims about Israel's nuclear capacity, but said most were fanciful. [end recording]

Shamir Calls For Settlement of 'All' Israel
TA211835 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir today called for the settlement of all of the land of Israel. On his first day in office the prime minister visited Kokhav Ya'ir, a settlement in Samaria, and said all the land of Israel must be settled so that we have a place to absorb all of the Jews of the diaspora when they come.

The prime minister also said that we must prevent the tragedy that occurred before World War II when world Jewry ignored the cry to come to Israel and met its tragic fate. Shamir said that if Jews loved Israel and understand that the Jewish people cannot survive without the State of Israel, they must see immigration as the supreme duty of every Jew.

Shamir's comments come on the heels of a U.S. appeal against the expansion of Israeli settlements in the territories.

Foreign Ministry: No U.S. Refusal on PLO Closure
TA211207 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
1100 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] The Foreign Ministry in Jerusalem says it has received no word of any American refusal to an Israeli request to close the PLO offices in Washington and New York. The BBC quoted a State Department spokesman as saying the request was rejected because the staff of the PLO offices in the United States are American citizens or authorized foreign staff. However, the Foreign Ministry says Israel's proposal was for a worldwide campaign to close PLO offices and did not relate specifically to the offices in Washington and New York.

Yaron Cleared as Military Attache to U.S.
TA220836 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0500 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] Major General 'Amos Yaron will continue to serve as Israel's defense and Armed Forces attache in Washington. U.S. Administration officials have told our correspondent that all the bilateral misunderstandings regarding the appointment of Gen Yaron have been cleared. Our correspondent points out that Israel and the United States had been in constant contact over this matter over the last few months, during which time the administration suspended acceptance of Gen Yaron's letter of accreditation due to his role in the Sabra and Shatila affair. The issue was also broached during the previous prime minister's visit to the United States, but ultimately, following further contacts, the United States announced that it no longer has any desire to deal with this matter, and Gen Yaron's accreditation as the military attache in Washington was accepted.

Nabulus TU Offices Closed for 'Subversive Activity'
TA211810 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1700 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] The commander of the Central Command today instructed the closure of the offices of the Nabulus general workers association for a year. Military sources told our correspondent Arye Gus that subversive and hostile activity took place in these offices under the guise of trade union activity. The secretary general of the association, Mahmud Ziyadah, was put under administrative detention at the beginning of the week. The general workers association today issued a manifesto against the detention. The association also sent a protest telegram to the UN secretary general.

At the beginning of the week the military authorities seized and confiscated documents in the association's offices in Abu Dis in the Jerusalem area and in Hebron. Military sources reported that this association supports the Democratic Front and acts to promote its goals.

West Bank Enterprises Invited to Amman Exhibition
TA211427 Jerusalem AL-NAHAR in Arabic
17 Oct 86 p 1

["Exclusive" *Al-Nahar* report]

[Text] Amman — The Ministry of Occupied Territories' Affairs has issued an open invitation to all factories in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip to take part in the national Jordanian-Palestinian products exhibition that will be inaugurated in Amman next month.

It has been learned that the Ministry will issue special permits to the unlicensed factories in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip to participate in this exhibition, which aims to acquaint Arab and foreign businessmen with the products of the occupied territories.

West Bank Labor Movement Pamphlets Support PLO
TA211433 Jerusalem AL-NAHAR in Arabic
17 Oct 86 p 1

[Text] Pamphlets have been distributed recently in the towns of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip in the name of the labor movement for rectification in the occupied territories [Al-Harakah al- 'Umaliyah Min Ajl al-Tashih Fi al-Ard al-Muhtallah], which attacked some Palestinian factions and accused them of deviating from their goals.

The pamphlets called on all classes of the Palestinian people to rally around the PLO, adhere to the Amman Agreement, and support a just solution to the Palestinian problem. Moreover, they called for raising the standard of living of workers in the occupied territories within the framework of the Jordanian development plan.

Jordanians Visit Gaza; 5-Year Plan Possible
TA211213 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew
1152 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] Several Jordanian officials recently visited the Gaza Strip where they examined in detail the possibility of implementing the Jordanian 5-year plan for the development of the territories in that area, too. This was learned by our Arab affairs correspondent Eldad Beck. The officials met with local personalities with whom they looked into the various options for economic investments in the Gaza Strip.

Minister Arens To Handle Arab Sector Affairs
TA221007 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1000 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] Minister Moshe Arens will handle the Arab sector. An agreement on this was reached this morning in a meeting with Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir. Our political correspondent 'Oded Ben-'Ami reports that Minister Arens' office may move from the government office complex in East Jerusalem to the Prime Minister's Office.

Sierra Leone 'Getting Ready' for Diplomatic Ties
TA220722 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Excerpt] The West African nation of Sierra Leone is reportedly getting ready to establish diplomatic ties with Israel. This according to a confidante of Sierra Leone President Joseph Momoh. Momoh's confidante, Princess (Jamie Arine), arrived in Israel as one of the 4,000 pro-Israel Christians who came on the annual Tabernacle pilgrimage. [passage omitted]

ALGERIA

Bendjedid, Craxi Discuss Cooperation, Mideast

LD211746 Algiers APS in Arabic 1650 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] Algiers, 21 Oct (APS) — Chadli Bendjedid, president and party secretary general, and Italian Prime Minister Bettino Craxi held a tete-a-tete at the presidency this morning. The talks were expanded to include members of both delegations. The participants reviewed the various facets of bilateral cooperation and the means of its cooperation. Views were exchanged on the various international issues of common interest, foremost the situation in the Mediterranean.

Terrorism Measures Agreed Upon

LD220119 Rome International Service in English 0001 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Excerpts] Italian Prime Minister Bettino Craxi's 2-day visit to Algeria, during which he met President Chadli Bendjedid, ended on an internationally significant note. Both countries have agreed to take steps, details of which are to be ironed out over the next few days, aimed at diminishing instability and the threat of terrorist attack in their own political and economic sphere of influence. In this context, Algerian Foreign Minister Taleb Ibrahimi is shortly to visit Rome. [passage omitted]

Craxi also went on to condemn policies marked by a general unwillingness to negotiate, which only manage to worsen the situation. As for Libya, he said its government appeared to do everything to fuel danger and a general crisis.

Bilateral ties also appeared to have emerged strengthened from Craxi's visit, mainly because Algeria intends diversifying its trade requirements and Italy intends supporting Algeria's development by further encouraging contracts won by Italy's private and state-owned companies. This is expected to lead to resolving a number of bilateral disputes, which mainly concern some outstanding contracts, Algeria's demands for compensation in oil and arbitrary rulings made by the Algerian legal authorities.

Craxi 'Satisfied' With Visit

LD211928 Rome International Service in Italian 1830 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] Prime Minister Craxi ended his official visit to Algeria today and said he is satisfied with the convergence of views between Rome and Algiers on international and regional issues and on bilateral relations. Concrete aspects of the cooperation agreement between the two countires will be discussed at the end of the week in Algiers when Foreign Trade Minister Formica visits the country.

At a news conference, the prime minister also referred to the situation in the Middle East. He said the PLO's return to terrorist actions is a great mistake because these actions do not favor either political or military solutions. Craxi said he is saddened by the alarming development of tension in the Mediterranean and by the increasing difficulties for prospects of peace. He also condemned the PLO attack at the Wailing Wall in Jerusalem.

LIBYA

Machel's Plane Downed in 'Aggression' by RSA

LD211620 Tripoli JANA in English 1430 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] Tripoli, Safar 17, Al Tomor 21, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — The great al Jamahiriyah TV broadcasted a special programme last night on the departed President of Mozambique Samora Machel whose jet was downed in a vile aggression by the racist regime in South Africa. He and his aides were killed in this incident. The (?TV) station has featured the stands of Mr. Machel stressing that he was one of the most prominent strugglers in Africa. He played a revolutionary role in the liberation of his country and support to revolutionaries in Namibia and South Africa.

He worked hard for consolidating the progressive thoughts and supporting the peoples of the African Continent to eliminate the colonial hegemony and the racist regimes. The TV programme has also surveyed the strong relations connecting Great Al-Jamahiriyah with Mozambique and the unqualified support given by the Libyan Arab-people for the liberation of Mozambique and its achievement of independence under the leadership of Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] which departed President Machel led.

RSA 'Complicity' in Machel Death Viewed

LD211731 Tripoli JANA in English 1515 GMT 21 Oct 86

["Samora Machel/News Commentary" — JANA headline]

[Excerpt] Tripoli, Safar 17, Al Tomor 21, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — The progressive and liberation forces have been shocked in Africa and worldwide on hearing of the death of President Samora Machel, one of the national liberation leaders in Africa. Those leaders have stood firmly against colonialism in Africa exerting all their efforts to liberate this continent from colonialism and its effects.

This is (?truly) a tragic incident. More tragic still is the racist intrigue used as a mean of political assasination to shoot down the jet carrying the Mozambique President Machel on his way back to his country. This has been perpetrated out of revenge for his prominent role played in the Front-Line States against the racist South African regime.

While free voices the world over are continuing in condemning this ugly crime, the information media in the West is portraying this incident as an air crash resulting by the ploughing of the president's jet into a tree. But all evidences and indications stress the complicity of the racist regime in South Africa in (?downing Machel's jet). This has come in the wake of the flagrant threats given by the prime minister of Pretoria regime against Mozambique because of its anti-apartheid stand. The departed president of Mozambique was one of the most distinguished leaders in South Africa who defied strongly the racist regime in South

Africa. Because of his stands, many pressures were placed on him, apart from the several conspiracies concocted against him by Pretoria regime.

Mr. Machel actively participated in establishing and supporting the African National Congress which struggles against apartheid. This apartheid regime has been recruiting puppets and mercenaries to destabilize the situation in Mozambique.

Mr. Machel was killed while coming back to his country after attending a summit of the leaders of the African Front-Line States in Zambia for the purpose of laying down plans to encounter the danger represented by the white minority rule in South Africa. [passage omitted]

MOROCCO

USSR's Polyakov Arrives To Discuss Reykjavik

LD212112 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] Vladimir Polyakov, ambassador and director of the Middle East and the Arab Maghreb Department at the Soviet Foreign Ministry, arrived today in Morocco. Upon arrival at Muhammad V Airport, the Soviet official stated that his visit was aimed at informing Moroccan officials on the results of the Reagan-Gorbachev summit meeting in Reykjavik and of the Soviet view of this summit.

SUDAN

SPLA Units 'Heavily' Shell Bor Garrison

EA211036 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Excerpt]SPLA units of Aqrab Battalion under overall command ofLieutenant Colonel Kuol Manyang Juk, alternate member of SPLM-SPLA political military high command and general command of central south, heavily shelled Bor enemy garrison on 14 October this year. According to our correspondent in the area, the enemy suffered heavy casualties in men and widespread damage in materiel. Three buildings in the enemy garrison were gutted by gunfire. [passage omitted]

TUNISIA

Bourguiba Receives Soviet Envoy Polyakov

LD211802 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] President Habib Bourguiba received Vladimir Polyakov, special envoy of the Soviet government to the great struggler and chief of the Near Eastern Countries Department in the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Mahmoud Mestiri, permanent representative of Tunisia to the United Nations, and the Soviet charge d'affaires in Tunisia were present.

The Soviet special envoy stated that he had the honor of meeting Habib Bourguiba and extended to him the warm greetings of the Soviet leaders. He explained that he was asked to extend to the great struggler the Soviet officials' admiration and great appreciation for the long and good relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries, and their wishes for the further consolidation of these relations. He added that he also informed the head of state about the policy of the USSR, which aims to halt the arms race, and said [words indistinct].

President Habib Bourguiba asked Vladimir Polyakov to extend his regards to Mikhail Gorbachev.

Prime Minister Rachid Sfar received Vladimir Polyakov at noon today in his office. Soviet-Tunisian relations were discussed and views exchanged on the international situation. Polyakov said he informed the prime minister of the results of the recent summit meeting between President Reagan and Mikhail Gorbachev, pointing to the undertaking by the USSR and Tunisia to continue their joint efforts for the consolidation of security and peace in the world. The meeting was attended by Mahmoud Mestiri and the Soviet charge d'affaires in Tunis.

DJIBOUTI

Chirac Meets President Aptidon During Stopover

EA212000 Djibouti Domestic Service in Somali 1645 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Excerpts] French Prime Minister Jacques Chirac made a 2-hour stopover last night in the Djibouti capital on his way back to Paris. He held 60 minutes of talks with Djibouti President Al-Haji Hassan Gouled Aptidon. [passage omitted] The Djibouti president and the French prime minister discussed bilateral cooperation and the current situation in the region, among other topics. [passage omitted]

Following his talks with Djibouti President Al-Haji Hassan Gouled Aptidon, French Prime Minister Jacques Chirac said relations between the two countries are growing stronger day by day. [passage omitted] Djibouti President Al-Haji Hassan Gouled Aptidon said after the meeting that no misunderstanding exists between the Republic of Djibouti and the French Government. He confirmed that he will be going to the Togolese capital, Lome, to participate in the Francophone summit in the very near future.

ETHIOPIA

EPLF Kills 130 Ethiopian Soldiers in Attack

EA212151 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Tigrinya 0400 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Commando units of the EPLF People's Army have destroyed the main base of Mentir Command on Halhal front in (Melenso). This victorious engagement by our units was carried out in 18 minutes from 2140 to 2158 on 17 October. In the engagement, our commandos reduced the office of Mentir command to ashes and destroyed communications stations, garages, and powerful radio communication sets.

Our commando units also destroyed 35 different types of vehicles, 12 of which were loaded. Also, our units attacked soldiers who were on duty at the main base of Mentir Command and killed 130 Ethiopian soldiers.

Our commandos safely returned to their base following the successful completion of this well-organized operation, which took only 18 minutes. During the engagement at the main base of Mentir Command on Halhal front, EPLF combatants attacked the right wing of the enemy front.

In the engagement conducted in (Zeker) and (Geebeya Lebu) areas, the combatants put 75 enemy soldiers out of action. Of these, 32 were killed, 40 wounded, and 3 captured. The survivors retreated leaving their stores unattended. Our combatants also captured nine Kalashnikovs, one Bren, one pistol, and other valuable items. [passage omitted]

SOMALIA

Siad Barre Speaks to Nation on 17th Anniversary

EA211855 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 0800 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Excerpts] Challe Muhammad Siad Barre, secretary general of the SRSP and president of the SDR, last night sent a message of congratulations and best wishes to the Somali people wherever they may be on the occasion of the 17th anniversary of the revolution. He hoped they would celebrate the next revolutionary anniversary in progress and prosperity.

Challe Siad, who was addressing the nation through the mass media, said the revolution, born out of the wishes of the Somali people, is aspiring to make the nation achieve a life with bright prospects based on equality, justice, and progress. [passage omitted]

Challe Siad said the enemies of the Somalis and their short-sighted puppets are attempting to destroy the natural unity of the people by creating illusory pretexts, and it is therefore imperative for the Somali people to be very vigilant and to forestall any trick designed to divide them. [passage omitted]

Turning to Somalia's foreign policy, Challe Siad said Somalia believed that world stability and peace should be safeguarded, and that the resolutions of international organizations should be obeyed and implemented. He stated that the rights of people to determine their destiny as enshrined in the UN Charter should be recognized.

He also said that misunderstandings and differences between governments should be solved by peaceful means and through dialogue based on justice. He stated that a just economic order should be established in the economic relationship between developing and developed countries, and that the nuclear arms race should be curbed.

The president pointed out that Somalia has diplomatic relations and cooperation with many countries and that, in particular, the Somali Government has striven to establish good relations and cooperation with its neighboring states as evidenced by its very cordial relationship with the Government of Djibouti based on fraternity and good neighborliness, which is continuing to grow.

The president also said that Somalia has cordial relations with the Government of Kenya based on economic, trade, social, and cultural cooperation and that Somalia is endeavoring to promote that relationship.

Addressing himself to the Somalia-Ethiopia issue, Challe Siad said talks were in progress seeking to establish peace between the

two neighboring countries and then to move on to the establishment of cooperation and good neighborliness. The president declared that although the talks were still in the early stages, their prospects of success were good. Challe Siad, however, added that there is still suspicion and lack of confidence caused by the age-old problem existing between the two countries. The president stated that it is imperative to create an atmosphere that would eliminate mutual suspicion and usher in mutual confidence and understanding, adding that Somalia would like to make it clear to Ethiopia and the world that Somalia is sincere on its part and expects the same on the Ethiopian side.

President Siad Barre, speaking on the problems in the world at large, pointed out that in many areas, there are political crises and armed confrontations foreshadowing danger in such places as South Africa, the Middle East, the Gulf, Central and Latin America, and others. Challe Siad said the recent differences between the U.S. President and the leader of the Soviet Union only serve to increase the fear, concern, and lack of confidence existing in the world as the superpowers were responsible for the existence of peace and stability in the world. The president expressed the hope that future meetings would be successful and usher in a period of peace and confidence. [passage omitted]

TANZANIA

Mwinyi: Machel Death 'Blow' to Frontline States

LD211057 Dar Es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 0400 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] Dar Es Salaam — President 'Ali Hassan Mwinyi has said the death of Mozambican President Samora Machel was a blow not only to Mozambique but also to the Frontline States and to Africa as a whole.

In his condolence message to the people of Mozambique, the government, and the Frelimo party, Ndugu Mwinyi said he had been shocked and had received with profound sorrow the news of President Samora's death, which he described as a blow to the liberation struggle on the African continent. He said the world had lost one of its great leaders who had been fighting for peace and freedom.

Ndugu Mwinyi said no greater tribute could be paid to the late President Samora than by continuing to work for the realization of the aspirations to which he had wholeheartedly dedicated himself.

The Assembly then heard replies by the ministers of local administration, administration, and health to questions by members on issues of interest to citizens. As a result of the discussion, the Assembly agreed to a proposal by the Assembly speaker to ask the services committee and physicians in the Assembly to draw up a study on medicines and on the situation of medical institutions and operating them in the optimum manner.

Assembly members also lauded the government's successful national education campaign at the directives and with the support of President Hafiz al-Asad.

The session was then adjourned until the evening of 22 October.

Rabin: No Talks Until Pilot's Location Confirmed
TA211150 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1100 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] The defense minister toured Ma'alot today on the occasion of Soldiers Day. Mr Rabin said that as long as there is no certainty regarding the whereabouts of captive soldiers in Lebanon or the identity of their captors, it is impossible to conduct negotiations for their release. Our correspondent Haviva Roger brings excerpts from the defense minister's comments:

[Begin recording] [Roger] There is no certainty regarding the whereabouts of the Air Force man missing in Lebanon, and as long as the reports have not been confirmed, it is impossible to engage in negotiations for his release.

[Rabin] We have no authoritative information, so at this stage we are waiting for additional information, in addition to our efforts. To date we have obtained no clear-cut, unambiguous, and substantiated report on who is holding him, where, or what if anything is required for his release. Following the Amal announcement, we explained our position that we regard it as responsible for the well-being, safety, and return to Israel of this soldier.

[Roger] What do we know about the fate of the two other soldiers captured in Lebanon a few months ago, the defense minister was asked.

[Rabin] Nothing beyond what was reported at the time. As will be recalled, the Hizballah men who captured the soldiers presented their identification documents. They are on our missing list, and for us a person who is missing is considered to be alive as long as nothing to the contrary has been ascertained. Hizballah never presented us with any demand for their release, and we regard Hizballah as responsible for their well-being, safety, and return home.

[Roger] Mr Rabin likewise reacted to the changes in the premiership.

[Rabin] The government's policy, certainly in the defense sphere, has not changed and will not change unless things are forced upon us from the outside. Therefore, I can see no problem here.

[Roger] In his address to the citizens of Ma'alot, Minister Rabin said: I count myself among those ministers who believe that the northern confrontation line settlements should be granted first priority over other settlements.

[Rabin] The government must give top priority from among all of its activities to granting the necessary assistance to the settlements. Over the past 2 years, the present government has done quite a lot, and I believe that in the next 2 years we will complete things, as warranted. [end recording]

Rabin, Peled on Danger of War With Syria
TA220718 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew
0600 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] The Golan part of the border with Syria is quiet, Major General Yosi Peled, the commander of the Northern command, said yesterday during a tour of the northern border. Our military correspondent Gay Zohar reports that in response to a question posed by soldiers, the general said that there is currently no immediate danger of war with Syria:

[Begin Peled recording] If my analysis of long-term processes is correct, the Syrians do have the motivation to engage in another round of war with Israel. But I cannot say that war will erupt in 1, 2, or 3 years. I believe this is one of the things that, under the present circumstances, cannot be predicted, although one must agree that these circumstances might change tomorrow. I am convinced that the danger exists and we will have to confront the Syrians one more time. And because I feel this very strongly, we must make all the necessary arrangements as best we can. [end recording]

The defense minister, who was also on the tour, added that Syria is investing vast amounts of money and resources in building up an army.

[Begin Rabin recording] Our goal is to prevent war, even one in which we will be victorious, because every war comes with a price tag. This calls for a strong army. We should exercise alertness and be ready to deter the Syrians from launching a war; at least we, for our part, should do everything to deter them from engaging in a war. [end recording]

Our military correspondent adds that the defense minister was accompanied by Chief of Staff Moshe Levi and the coordinator of activities in Lebanon.

Reports by commanders in the region indicate that relative quiet has been prevailing in the area in the past few weeks following the IDF operations to assist the South Lebanese Army in view of Hizballah attacks on it. Senior officers believe that the terrorists were surprised by Israel's firm position on these attacks and have decided to lower their profile for the moment. However, they warned that this must not be seen as an indication of future trends.

Peres: Most of SUNDAY TIMES Report 'Fanciful'
TA220543 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Excerpts] Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Shim'on Peres promised last night in Beersheba to put the Negev high up on his agenda in the next 2 years. Li'ora Mori'el reports:

[Begin recording] [passage omitted] Peres promised to model his future action on behalf of the Negev on Ben-Gurion's vision: to populate the Negev, to bring immigrants, and to expand the peace. The peace process is a long one, he said, and the seeds of the peace treaty with Egypt today were sown after the Suez war in 1956, when Israel gave back captured Egyptian territory.

BURKINA FASO

EC To Establish Office in Ouagadougou

AB191650 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 18 Oct 86

[Text] In continuation of his visit to Burkina, which began yesterday evening, Lorenzo Natali, vice president of the Commission of the European Communities, this morning paid a courtesy call on Minister of Financial Resources Eugene Talata Dondasse. Shortly after his talks with Comrade Dondasse, Mr Natali went to the Ministry of External Relations and Cooperation where he and Minister of External Relations Leandre Bassole jointly signed the articles of agreement for the establishment of an office of the Commission in Burkina.

Sankara Receives EC Vice President

AB191704 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 19 Oct 86

[Text] EC Vice President Lorenzo Natali, who is paying a working visit to our country, was received in audience this morning by the comrade president of Burkina Faso. He was introduced by Minister of Financial Resources Eugene Talata Dondasse. At the end of the audience, Mr Natali told the press that he discussed with the president of Burkina Faso the need to continue and to strengthen the cooperation between the EC and our country. He also mentioned the meeting with the ministers of financial resources, planning and popular development, agriculture and animal husbandry, and environment and tourism, which he said was very important and concerned the establishment of a schedule for the sixth EDF [European Development Fund] program, which costs several billion CFA francs. The financial participation of the EC in the Sahel railway was also discussed. Let us listen to him.

[Begin Natali recording] We have established a schedule for our participation. You know that for the sixth EDF program, we have allocated a sum of 35 billion CFA francs, and yesterday we worked out the schedule. This morning, with the president of the Republic, we discussed this action, and the president was very interested by the possibility of working according to the schedule, and as quickly as possible. We agreed that priority should be accorded the rural sector, and our projects will be in that sector.

We also discussed the problems of the railway, which the Community has pledged to finance in part, and I must therefore say that I am very happy with the opportunity that I have had not only to visit your country, but especially to meet with President Sankara. [end recording]

EC Vice President Concludes Visit

AB212251 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 2200 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] EC Vice President Lorenzo Natali, who arrived in our country on 18 October, left Ouagadougou today for Niamey. Mr Natali, who expressed satisfaction with his visit, took the opportunity to make an on-the-spot assessment of the difficulties facing the Burkinabe people in their efforts to break away from underdevelopment.

The EC vice president also explained that the purpose of the visit was to work out agreements between the EC and Burkina Faso. It will be recalled that within the framework of the Lome III Convention, EC aid to Burkina amounts to 35 billion CFA francs.

IVORY COAST

Reaction to Report on Arab Break in Ties

AB220028 Abidjan Domestic Television in French 0000 GMT 22 Oct 86

["Declaration" issued by the Ivorian Government in Abidjan on 21 October following press reports of the Arab League's decision to break relations with the Ivory Coast; read by Foreign Affairs Minister Simeon Ake — live]

[Text] Since yesterday, press agencies have carried a report according to which the Arab League Council of Ministers is said to have asked its members to break their diplomatic and economic relations with the Ivory Coast in the wake of the reopening of our embassy in Jerusalem, Israel. Before we receive the official note on this decision from the states concerned, the Ivorian Government would like to make the following clarifications:

The Ivory Coast wants to be everybody's friend and nobody's enemy. This is why it can pride itself upon having so far maintained cordial relations of friendship and cooperation with most Arab countries, especially those of Africa. It has always supported their cause and joined efforts with them toward finding a just, lasting, and equitable solution to the situation in the Middle East and to the tragedy of the Palestinian people, which is at the core of that problem.

Similarly, it had maintained close friendly relations with the State of Israel after independence until 1973 and developed a multiform cooperation with that state in several fields. In spite of these good and exemplary relations, the Ivory Coast, which had no dispute with Israel, put an end to these relations.

As a matter of fact, following the Yom Kippur war in October 1973, and at the request of Egypt, a brotherly and friendly country and a member of the OAU whose territory had just been partially occupied, the National Council of the PDCI, the only organ entitled to make major decisions outside the congress and the party, upon the authority of the president of the republic, allowed the government to break diplomatic relations with Israel in solidarity with Egypt.

Since then, and following the signing of the Camp David accords and the peace treaty between the Arab Republic of Egypt and the State of Israel, Egypt has not only recovered almost all of its occupied territories, but also established diplomatic relations with the State of Israel in 1980. Following this change in the situation that had justified the Ivory Coast's decision, our country could have resumed its relations with the State of Israel soon

after the normalization of the relations between Egypt and Israel. We did not do it. The Eighth PDCI Congress recommended that the government establish diplomatic relations with all countries that express the desire to do so and that promise not to interfere in the internal affairs of the Ivory Coast and to respect its principles of freedom and peace.

In application of this recommendation, the Ivorian Government on 2 February 1986 decided to restore diplomatic relations with the State of Israel at the request of that country. Since then, an Israeli ambassador to the Ivory Coast has been appointed, and the Ivorian ambassador to Israel with residence in Jerusalem assumed his position.

The Ivorian Government seizes this opportunity to specify that the Ivorian Embassy, made up of its residence and a chancery, is situated in Jerusalem in the part alloted to Israel during the 1947 partition. The Ivory Coast built this embassy as it did in other countries. It was inaugurated in June 1962, during the official visit by the president of the republic to Israel. It was later expanded.

During the entire period of the break in diplomatic relations with Israel, from 1973 to 1986, this embassy was maintained by the Swiss Embassy, which was in charge of Ivorian interests in Israel. The resumption of our relations does not mean the opening of a new embassy in Jerusalem, but the official reopening of this embassy on the same premises. This resumption does not imply in any way that the Ivorian Government has taken a stand concerning the status of Jerusalem. It must be recalled, after all, that since its opening in 1962, no Arab country has made the slightest reproach against the Ivory Coast for establishing its embassy in Jerusalem. Respectful of the principle of nonacquisition of territories by force, the Ivory Coast joined the international community in condemning Israel's annexation of the Arab part of Jerusalem and the Golan. This position has not changed.

For some time now, some friendly countries, notably the Kingdom of Morocco, have initiated moves asking the president of the republic to kindly reexamine the issue of the Ivorian Embassy in Jerusalem. As is well known, all decisions of the Ivorian president are made in lucidity and serenity, and never in haste. The president of the republic had planned, in accordance with the well known Ivorian approach, to convene, in the near future, a meeting of the party's national council to examine this issue. But the important activities organized in Abidjan to celebrate the international year of peace and the activities in Yamoussoukro by African historians on the history of the African Democratic Rally did not allow the national council meeting to be convened earlier. This body of the party will meet from 26 October 1986. It will examine this issue, taking into consideration the pertinent resolution of the Security Council of August 1980, inviting member-states that had opened diplomatic missions in Jerusalem to move from there.

The Ivorian Government, therefore, regrets the unexpected decision by the Arab League. The Ivory Coast would, on this occasion, like to draw the attention of certain Arab countries to the relations they maintain with brother African countries south of the Sahara. It recalls that these relations should be based on the mutual respect of the dignity of the states. At any rate, threats to break economic and diplomatic relations should always be conceived with maturity and the consequences carefully weighed. The Ivory Coast, on its part, feels that this line of action cannot help to maintain and strengthen relations, which she has always sought to maintain with all states of the world and, in particular, with African countries.

LIBERIA

UPP Granted Legal Status by Probate Court

AB212052 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 2000 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] The United People's Party, UPP, headed by Mr G. Baccus Matthews, has been granted legal status by the probate court in Monrovia to operate as a full-fledged political party in the country. The party's articles of incorporation were probated yesterday by the court, bringing to five the number of political parties in the country. Others include the ruling National Democratic Party of Liberia, the Unity Party, Liberia Unification Party, and the Liberia Action Party.

The move by the court followed a request by (?lawyers) representing UPP who contended that obstacles preventing the party from registering have been removed and withdrawn. The president of Liberia, Dr Samuel Kanyon Doe, last night lifted the ban imposed on UPP by the former Interim National Assembly, the INA. The objection filed by a former INA member, John Batuah, against the probation and registration of the articles of incorporation of the UPP was also withdrawn by him.

ANGOLA

Dos Santos Postpones Sweden, France Visits

MB211743 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] According to a (?communique issued) by the Ministry of External Relations, due to the tragic death of Samora Moises Machel, president of the People's Republic of Mozambique [words indistinct] the visits Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos was due to pay to Sweden, the Netherlands, and the French Republic from 26 to 30 October have been postponed.

Savimbi Refused Permission To Address EEC Parliament

MB211717 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1500 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] UNITA leader Jonas Savimbi will definitely not be accepted by the EEC Executive Commission during his forthcoming visit to Europe. This assurance has been given to Angolan leader Eduardo dos Santos, who launched a strong protest earlier this week, following the invitation of Angola's rebel leader to the European Parliament. A letter from the commission's president, Jacques Delors, states that Angola has a special trade relationship with the EEC, which is going to be honored. Mr Savimbi will be addressing an informal meeting of right-wing members of the European Parliament.

BOTSWANA

Masire Comments on President Machel's Death

For reportage on President Quett Masire's comments on Mozambican Samora Machel's "untimely and unexplained" death made during his week-long state visit to New Zealand, see the Australasia section of the 21 October Asia and Pacific *Daily Report*.

Masire Cutting New Zealand Visit Short

MB211715 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1610 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] The president, Dr Quett Masire, is to cut short his visit to New Zealand and also cancel his engagement in New York due to the tragic death of President Samora Machel of Mozambique on Sunday. The president and his party are expected back in Gaborone on Thursday night.

COMOROS

Opposition Party Members Arrested for Demonstrating

AB211915 Paris AFP in English 1904 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] Paris, Oct 21 (AFP) — Twelve members of an opposition party in the Indian Ocean island Republic of the Comoros have been arrested after staging an anti-government demonstration on Sunday during a visit by French Prime Minister Jacques Chirac, informed sources in Paris said Tuesday.

The sources said the 12, members of the the opposition Union for a Democratic Republic in the Comoros (URDC), were rounded up after waving a banner denouncing the Moroni government's demands for France to relinquish the island of Mayotte.

The Comoros' President Ahmed Abdallah has repeatedly called on France to give up its sovereignty. Mayotte's residents voted in a 1976 referendum not to join the other three islands in the group, which declared unilateral independence from France a year earlier.

The French Government has since twice put off a new referendum on Mayotte's future, saying voting patterns in French general elections amply show that the inhabitants wish to remain French. President Abdallah's stand on Mayotte has been consistently denied by URDC leader Mouzawar Abdallah, a former foreign minister, who has called for reintegration of the island by establishing a dialogue with its residents.

MOZAMBIQUE

NOTICIAS Editorial Urges Solidarity Against Enemy

MB211517 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1050 GMT 21 Oct 86

[*Noticias* editorial of 21 October on the death of President Samora Machel]

[Text] Our people's beloved president has died. He has left the nation mourning and has left anxiety in the hearts of 14 million Mozambicans who considered him the highest symbol of unity and identified with his hopes, his determination, and his courage in wanting to understand the whys and wherefores of the struggle — yesterday and today, today and forever.

This painful sorrow becomes all the more painful — aside from the loss of the man — for it is the loss of a consistent statesman, a respected leader, and a stragetist of many battles. Samora Machel represented the strength of a generous, selfless, and hardworking people, a man who fought unwaveringly for the freedom of the African man. The unity of the Mozambican people became all the more evident under our president's strong personality, his popular charisma, his internationally recognized pragmatism, and his lively and rich mind in all matters concerning this martyred society, which has not known peace ever since it began fighting for peace over 23 years ago.

The president of yesterday remained consistent today. During the struggle for national liberation, Samora Machel was well aware of the stigmas of colonial (?domination) and became its main opponent in the wake of the late Eduardo Mondlane. Similarly, under circumstances which ran counter to the struggle's development, Frelimo's unwavering belief was that from pain we must build our courage and determination to fight. Today, it is necessary to calmly consider the dramatic moments which we are now living. It is true that the president represented the concept of nationality in this country where crisis in our daily lives is not

always correctly understood by those lacking historical perspective.

However, beyond his unifying role at the national level, it is fundamental to remember Samora Machel in the international arena, where his stands brought the esteem of friends and the spite and anger of international imperialism.

In addition, there are the facts of the escalation of violence in southern Africa, which is promoted and directly led by the apartheid fatherland; repeated attempts on the lives of eminent figures in the region and in southern African liberation movements; political and economic destabilization against independent countries; and attempts to divide majority governments, all of which are features of a concerted strategy by imperialism and are pure political myopia.

Samora Machel was therefore a figure and a main target to kill, especially because all political movement seen in southern Africa lately included Mozambique's role in the region with the impulse given to it by the personality of the Mozambican leader. His death fills our enemies with joy. They think that with the death of our president our country will open up proposals for a pact with the armed bandits and that demoralization and defeatism will be set in the hearts of our people and our defense and security forces. It is important to stress at this point that that is a serious error: the death of our beloved president, besides bringing us sorrow and grief, impresses upon the feelings of each citizen the belief that the struggle must be continued and that only the party and government can unite behind them all those aspirations and ideals which Samora Machel personified.

This void in our hearts, the incredulity of the first moments, and the surprise and rage that overwhelmed us must be replaced with firmness of sentiment, and with the conviction that we are an indestructible people. As our ill-fated president said recently, the people as a whole do not die, only individuals die. Our people, in these difficult moments of our lives and history, will understand today as well as it did yesterday where the enemy is and who it is, or what it represents. In the assured thinking of our president of always, (?one of our direct) external enemies is racism, tribalism, and regionalism which are direct sources allied with imperialism.

We must eliminate the armed bandits so we can build a society that is more just and where all enjoy well-being and prosperity. This continues to be the supreme objective of our consistent nationalism.

The defense and security forces, militia, and patriots of all colors, religions, creeds, and races have an even more difficult task now that our supreme leader is no longer with us. Vigilance is the most necessary struggle at all levels, whether they be wards, communal villages, working sectors, or simply our daily lives. Interaction between the people and the security forces is not, and it never was, an abstract watchword. Only the unity of all live and patriotic forces counts at a time when the world watches us and awaits a response from us. This response can only be based on the words of the chairman of the Frelimo Party and president of the government and all our people: The struggle continues.

Message From Defense Minister to Armed Forces

MB211931 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1730 GMT 21 Oct 86

["Exhortation" from Minister of National Defense Alberto Chipande to the "defense and security forces," read by General Chipande in Maputo on 21 October — recorded]

[Text] Soliders, sergeants and officers of the Mozambique Armed Forces-FPLM serving in the ground forces, the Air Force, People's Navy, border guard troops, Mozambique People's Police [PPM] and People's National Security Service [SNASP]: Marshal Samora Moises Machel, our commander in chief, has died. The commander of the first hour, who took part and organized the launching of the armed struggle for national liberation on 25 September 1964, has died. The great commander of the struggle in eastern, western, and southern Niassa, and Tete, Cabo Delgado, Zambezia, Manica, and Sofala, has died. The creator of the Kongwa and Nachingwea political and military training centers, where we learned about the popular and revolutionary nature of our struggle, has died. In these centers we forged the same national identity by abolishing discrimination on the basis of tribe, region, race, religious belief.

He was the strategist of the struggle of national liberation throughout our country and led the glorious FPLM to final victory over colonialism which for centuries had been oppressing our people and fatherland. Our dear president was also the creator of the Tunduru center where we educated our children — our torchbearers, and where the women and combatants of the armed struggle for national liberation learned how to love the fatherland and support the fronts of the struggle of national liberation. Marshal Samora Moises Machel was the driving force behind the creation of our Americo Boavida Hospital in Mtwara where we received and treated the wounded of war. President Samora Moises Machel organized the clandestine struggle on the southern front, and ever since the first hours of the struggle of national liberation he fought untiringly for our just combat on political and diplomatic fronts.

The secretary of defense of Frelimo has died. He was the creator of the FPLM from which stemed our national Army, the Mozambique Armed Forces-FPLM. President Samora Moises Machel, commander in chief of the defense and security forces, has died.

Soldiers, sergeants, and officers, the life of the Marshal of the Republic Samora Moises Machel constitutes an example to all Mozambicans for his courage, coherence, firmness, resolve, and total dedication to the cause of our people. These qualities will always be a source of inspiration and enlightenment to us. He forged himself in the struggle as a man and leader. He embodied the qualities of a soldier and a firm and strict commander. He was also a dedicated, understanding, and humane commander, and a father who knew how to encourage us so that we could always be in a position to successfully fulfill our mission even under adverse conditions.

Soldiers, sergeants, and officers of the Mozambique Armed Forces-FPLM, and officers of PPM, SNASP, at this time of grief and sorrow let us once again transform our sorrow into new forces while fulfilling our duty and missions, and the defense and

strengthening of independence and national unity. I, therefore, exhort the Mozambique Armed Forces-FPLM serving in the ground forces, the Air Force, the border guard troops, the People's Navy, PPM, SNASP, people's vigilance groups, local forces and people's militia to maintain a high spirit of discipline and heighten their combat morale, to close ranks around their commanders, and to organize revolutionary vigilance. Let us neutralize enemy maneuvers which will now seek to create division and sow discord, confusion, and promote indiscipline, rumors, and intrigue in our midst. Let us be firm in the task of defending the fatherland, national unity, and terrirtorial integrity. Let us defend the people and the revolution and national sovereignty while united with the people. Let us step up the combat against armed banditry in order to establish peace and tranquility in our country. Let us continue the glorious tradition of the young soldiers of 25 September, youths who dared to take up arms and struggle and defeated colonialism. Let us strengthen the organization of military units and protection of strategic objectives. Let us heighten our discipline and combat preparedness. Let us step up the attacks and redouble the raids against the enemy camps. Let us transform the bush into a permanent operational area. Let us know how to be dignified torchbearers of this heritage of generosity while holding high the hardship and blood spilled by our finest sons. Let us glorify in combat the unforgettable memory of the hero of our heroes — Marshal of the Republic Samora Moises Machel.

In this difficult moment of sorrow in which we have lost our commander in chief, the best homage that we may pay to him is to step up the combat against the enemies of the fatherland and revolution. This is our oath of allegiance to the ideals of Samora Machel, by following his example as an untiring combatant, and a man dedicated to the defense of the interests of the people, the enlightened, friendly, father, brother, and comrade commander. United, we shall continue our struggle.

Soldiers, sergeants and officers, let us step up the combat in all fronts. Let us maintain tranquility and public order by fighting crime and lawlessness. Let us close ranks against the enemy maneuvers and infiltration by redoubling people's vigilance.

The struggle continues!

Angolan Delegation to Machel Funeral Arrives

MB220823 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
0500 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Excerpt] The first delegation to the funeral ceremonies of President Samora Machel arrived in Maputo last night. The Angolan delegation is headed by Alexandre Rodrigues, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party and interior minister, and includes Afonso van Dunem, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party and minister of external relations, and Antonio Condece de Carvalho, member of the Central Committee and deputy defense minister. [passage omitted]

Renamo Vows To Step Up Country-Wide Offensive

LD211723 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese
1700 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] Renamo announced in Lisbon today that it will be stepping up its offensive military operations throughout Mozambique. A communique signed by the Renamo representative in Europe, Paulo Oliveira, says the death of President Samora Machel has brought no prospects of a truce nor does it mean the end of the Maputo regime.

Peace Talks Ruled Out

MB211243 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
1100 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] A spokesman for the Renamo movement has ruled out any peace talks with the Mozambican Government after the death of Mr Machel. Speaking in Lisbon he said Machel was gone but the rest of Frelimo remained. He added that the Renamo offensive would be increased and that the struggle would continue until, in his words, the people were freed.

Rebels Attack Zimbabwean Force, Down Helicopter

MB220703 Umtata Capital Radio in English
0600 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] The death of Samora Machel seems to be causing an escalation of fighting in Mozambique. The country's defense minister, Alberto Chipande, has called on his Armed Forces to step up the fight against MNR rebels, and he warns against confusion following President Machel's death in a plane crash on Sunday. General Chipande's appeal was broadcast over Maputo radio hours after the rightist rebels said they had attacked a Zimbabwean force in central Mozambique on Sunday, downing a helicopter and killing 31 soldiers. The rebels have vowed there will be no truce for the Marxist government, saying Mr Machel's death brings total victory nearer in the 9-year conflict, and the defense minister has warned the rebels who he claims are backed by South Africa. They will try at all cost to create divisions, and he urges his forces to intensify attacks on the MNR.

Commonwealth Leader Implicates RSA in Machel Death

HK210405 Hong Kong AFP in English 0323 GMT
21 Oct 86

[Text] London, Oct 21 (AFP) — Commonwealth Secretary-General Shridath Ramphal implicated South Africa in the death of Mozambique's resident Samora Machel in a communique issued here Monday.

"There will be widespread recognition that, whatever the circumstances of the plane crash in which he died, Samora Machel and his colleagues were casualties of the South African Government policies of destabilization of Frontline states," Mr Ramphal declared.

He said those policies "had reached particular intensity in relation to Mozambique in the days immediately preceding his death,

and were at the heart of the mission from which he was returning."

Mr Ramphal was referring to Frontline talks in Zambia from which Mr Machel was flying home when his plane crashed.

NAMIBIA

SWAPO Reportedly Training With PLO in Libya

MB181151 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1136 GMT 18 Oct 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Oct 18, SAPA — A spokesman for the South-West African Territory Force (SWATF) has confirmed in response to an enquiry that the security forces are aware that SWAPO terrorists and members of Yasir 'Arafat's Palestine Liberation Organisation are being trained together in Libya, SABC radio news reports.

The spokesman said the SWATF had encountered several SWAPO terrorists in Libyan uniforms.

The enquiry arose from a report by the International Association for Human Rights in Frankfurt, West Germany, that SWAPO had undertaken to pay the PLO about R11 million this year for the training of its terrorists.

The association said President Eduardo dos Santos of Angola had been involved in talks with Mr 'Arafat on the training of SWAPO terrorists. In its report, the association criticised Angola and Zambia for supporting SWAPO.

SOUTH AFRICA

Further Reports on Crash of Machel Plane

Pilot Undergoes Surgery

MB211753 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1752 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] Pretoria Oct 21 SAPA — One of the 10 survivors of the ill-fated jet of the Mozambican President Samora Machel, the Russian pilot, Mr Vladimir Ndvosselov, was operated on today to stabilise a fractured right femur and was suffering of swelling of the brain not considered serious. Although he was out of serious danger he was in the intensive care unit at 1 Military Hospital in Pretoria "to ensure continuous and specialist care," a Foreign Affairs Ministry statement said today.

Three of the injured have already returned to Mozambique after being treated in Nelspruit.

According to the statement arrangements were being made for his wife to visit him. "At the request of the Soviet Government the South African Government has agreed to consular access via a Soviet diplomatic representative," the statement said.

Mr Ndvosselov was referred to 1 Military Hospital, because on admission to a Nelspruit hospital, he was found to be "suffering from head injuries and a serious fracture of the right femur."

The Rob Ferreira Hospital, where the 10 survivors of the crash were admitted during the night until Monday morning, did not have the facilities for a brain scan.

Pilot's Wife Sees Husband, Pik Botha

MB220806 Johannebsurg SAPA in English 0758 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] Pretoria, Oct 22, SAPA — The Russian pilot injured in the weekend air disaster in which Mozambican President Samora Machel was killed was visited in military hospital in Pretoria this morning by his wife and a senior diplomat from the Soviet Embassy in Maputo.

A spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs confirmed Mrs Madejna Ndvosselova visited her husband, Vladimir Ndvosselov, in the Number One Military Hospital last night, and saw the minister, Mr Pik Botha, this morning before a second visit to the hospital.

The second secretary at the Soviet Embassy in Maputo, Mr Nikolai Karpenko, also saw Mr Botha this morning before accompanying Mrs Ndvosselova to the hospital.

Mr Ndvosselov has head injuries and a broken leg. A successful operation on him was carried out last night.

South African authorities have agreed to a Soviet request to allow consular access to the pilot, and his wife will be remaining in South Africa for the time being.

Soviets To Participate in Inquiry

MB211434 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1430 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] Pretoria Oct 21 SAPA — Russian and Mozambican delegations were expected to join a South African Department of Transport delegation at the site of the Machel crash, the government said today. The delegations would conduct a preliminary inquiry into the air crash in which Mozambican President Samora Machel and 28 others were killed on Sunday, a statement by transport minister, Mr Hendrik Schoeman, said.

The Minister's statement, released by the Department of Foreign Affairs, said before a South African board of inquiry into the crash could begin, "a preliminary investigation into matters surrounding the accident will be conducted by a team of experts comprising various interested parties. In terms of Annex 13 to the convention on international civil aviation in regard to aircraft accidents investigation, to which South Africa is a signatory, the participants in this preliminary investigation will be the aircraft accident inspectorate of the Department of Transport, the Mozambican Government as the state of registry and of the operator of the aircraft, and the USSR as the state of manufacture of the Tupolev TU-134B." In addition, consideration

was being given to "inviting internationally recognised technical experts to assist in the preliminary investigation."

A South African forensic team, under a senior police officer and a pathologist from Durban, were due to arrive in Maputo today "to be present at the post-mortem examination."

The three-men South African board of inquiry which would follow up the preliminary investigations were named by Mr Schoeman as: Mr Justice C.S. Margo, who would act as chairman, Mr J.J.F. Germishys, a member of the National Transport Commission and ex-commissioner of civil aviation in South Africa, and Mr P. van der Hoven, present chairman of the Airline Association of South Africa and managing director of Comair.

A spokesman for the Department of Transport said as far as he knew the Russian experts had left home "already." The South African delegation was at the scene of the crash awaiting their arrival, he added. A foreign affairs spokeswoman said she had no indication when the Russians and Mozambicans would be arriving.

ANC Issues Statement on Machel Death

EA211146 Dakar PANA in English 1043 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] Dakar, 21 Oct (PANA): The ANC has said that it "learnt with shock and a great sense of grief of the tragic and untimely death of President Samora Moises Machel, president and field marshal of the Republic of Mozambique," together with seven other Mozambican leaders and officals.

In a statement released to PANA yesterday, the ANC said that Cdr Samora personified the close and comradely links between the sister liberation movements of the ANC and Frelimo, forged in the crucible of struggles of our respective peoples against colonialism."

It said as a founder member of Frelimo and later its leader and president of the Republic of Mozambique, Machel's constant concern was the consolidation of the independence of Mozambique and the enhancing of the struggle for the total liberation of the African Continent including the liberation of South Africa and Namibia.

"His vision of a free Africa extended also to the economic emancipation [words indistinct] region and he lent his immense skills to the creation of SADCC as a vehicle for regional economic cooperation," it said.

The ANC regretted that the tragic loss of this great visionary of African liberation came at a critical juncture in the history of the continent and region when all the countries of the sub-continent are under armed invasion by the Pretoria regime adding, "indeed the People's Republic of Mozambique, which wrested independence from Portuguese colonialism in a protracted armed struggle, has never known peace since 1975".

Mozambique and the other countries of the region have been subjected to an unrelenting campaign of sabotage and destabilisation by Pretoria.

The latest threats against Mozambique, only seven days before this tragedy, by the racist defence minister, Magnus Malan, serves to strengthen our suspicion that Pretoria bears full responsibility for it, the statement said.

It further states that "the passing of Comrade Machel, in circumstances that still need to be fully resolved, is a loss to the Mozambican people, from amongst whose ranks he rose to lead his country to liberation. Southern Africa, the continent and indeed the entire international community have lost an outstanding leader whose charismatic figure will be sorely missed in the fora of the world."

"The ANC and the people of South Africa dip their revolutionary banners in homage to this indefatigable freedom fighter and African revolutionary. Our movement draws inspiration from his example," it said. We are confident that under the sterling leadership of the Central Committee of the Frelimo Party, the Mozambican people will rise beyond this tragedy and, together with their compatriots in the region, will redouble their efforts in defence of their sovereignty and for the realisation of the ideals for which Samora Moises Machel has striven and laid down his life.

To the bereaved family, our comrade in Frelimo and the Mozambican people, we offer our heartfelt condolences in this hour of great sorrow. The spear of the warrior has fallen, let us pick it up as we say: "A luta continua, a vittoria e certa," [the struggle continues, victory is certain] said the ANC statement.

PAC Blames Government for Death of Machel

MB211743 Harare Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] The Pan-Africanist Congress, PAC, has blamed the South African regime for the death of the Mozambican leader. A communique issued in Harare today called on the international community to step up aid to the Frontline States in their struggle against the Botha regime in South Africa.

PANA Says Machel 'Target' of Pik Botha, Army

EA211206 Dakar PANA in English 1750 GMT 20 Oct 86

["Special Report" entitled: "The Death of President Samora Machel: Accidental or Planned?" by Auguste Mpassi-Muba]

[Text] Dakar, 20 Oct (PANA) — Apartheid advocates in Pretoria shed crocodile tears upon announcing the death of Mozambique's President Samora Machel. Their cohorts in Renamo (MNR) were prompt in confirming the news, rejoicing in their hearts for this long awaited event.

No African worthy of the name would be surprised by these reactions, when one knows the relentlessness with which Pretoria's racist regime and its puppets of Renamo undertook to hunt

down Mozambican leaders.

Machel knew himself to be the target for Pik Botha and South African Army generals and security services, in the face of impending economic sanctions, the implementation of which was to bring independent countries in the region to use Mozambique's ports to escape Pretoria's blackmail.

Three days ago, on 17 October the Mozambican News Agency (AIM) sent us a message signed by its director, Carlos Cardoso, saying that generals of the racist Pretoria regime were studying various schemes to physically eliminate President Samora Machel.

AIM's message, which is on our cast of 17th October [word indistinct] GMT, says "President Samora Machel could be one of the chosen targets of the South African military hierarchy if the threatened raids against Maputo by the South African Armed Forces are carried out."

Observers in Maputo believe that the (?assassination of the) Mozambican leader appears to be in the minds of the South African generals and there are already certain public indications of this. In his threat on 7 October, South African Defense Minister Magnus Malan declared that Samora Machel "appears to have lost control of the situation" then South Africa would act "accordingly." Malan's threats were directed specifically at Samora Machel rather than against Mozambique or its government in general. The following day, Deputy Foreign Minister Ron Miller, a politician, whose name is linked to the military faction of the apartheid regime, repeated Malan's threats, also pointing an accusing finger at President Samora.

There followed a major campaign in the South African press, radio and television, in which there were two fundamental and interlinked themes — opposition to Samora Machel, and a veiled call for direct South African intervention. The statement on the SABC, for instance, broadcast an item from dubious sources trying to implicate Samora Machel in the activities of the Portuguese armed groups FP-25 several of whose members are currently on trial in Lisbon accused of terrorism.

This is an attempt to equate Samora with men like Libyan leader Colonel al-Qadhdhafi who is considered in Western eyes as a "promoter of international terrorism." It is a classic way of building up to an assassination through a propaganda campaign that will win public acceptance of the murder. The South African Government daily *Citizen* openly called for intervention on 10 October suggesting that there were ANC targets in Maputo that could be "taken out."

The hypothesis of an accident put forth all too quickly by the Pretoria regime must therefore be put aside. If there was sabotage of or attack on the plane, the authors are to be found only among South African Army and the renegades of MNR.

Machel, whom I had the egregious honor to meet at the recent nonaligned summit in Harare last September, seemed to have taken all due precautions to avoid any plane mishaps in South African territory. He travelled in a Russian-made Tupolev with no precise schedule to ward off any attempt by the enemy.

Furthermore, one look on the geographic map will show that Maputo is a few dozen miles from the South African and Malawi borders. It was quite possible to scramble communications and attract the president's plane above the South African territory where the racist Army's artillery and missiles could act and they would to render plausible the thesis of an accident, which Pretoria endeavors to do.

CUSA/AZACTU Seeks Investigation of Machel Crash

MB221025 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1014 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Oct 22, SAPA — CUSA [Council of Unions of South Africa]/AZACTU [Azanian Confederation of Trade Unions] today called for an international investigation into the cause of the aircraft crash in which President Samora Machel died.

"CUSA/AZACTU regrets death of Africa's true patriot and revolutionary and asks for immediate international investigation into cause of crash without hindering access to experts," the Council of Unions of South Africa/Azanian Congress, [as received] of Trade Unions said.

"We extend our support to the struggling masses of Mozambique in the continued struggle against sources that destroy what they have built this far."

Commentary Praises Government Caution Over Crash

MB220532 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] The South African authorities are going out of their way to ensure that all aspects of the investigation of the plane crash that killed President Machel of Mozambique are not only openly and correctly handled, but are seen by the world to be so. It is a very necessary precaution. In the present near-hysteria in the international climate this country has become a legitimate target for the most far-fetched accusations. In preparing to deal with the real threats that already exist, it must needs also be on the alert for new ones that may be created out of the fabrications of its obsessed opponents.

That there are individuals and groups who see in the death of the Mozambique president another opportunity for pursuing their campaign became clear within hours of the accident. As expected the ANC and PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] reacted almost immediately by accusing South Africa of murder. At this stage virtually all that was known was that the aircraft had crashed, killing a number of passengers, including Mr Machel. But ignorance proved no obstacle. Dr Nthato Motlana, chairman of Soweto's Committee of Ten, also lost no time in telling an American television audience that Mr Machel had been murdered. The UDF [United Democratic Front] claimed there were reasonable grounds — unspecified — for presuming South African involvement in the crash. In London the BBC gave such

people extensive air time, evidently regarding their hostile accusations as too useful to be overridden by the fact that they were completely uninformed. And Commonwealth Secretary General Sir Sonny Ramphal gave it as his opinion that those who died were casualties of South Africa's policies of destabilization.

There will certainly be those who will stick to their accusations regardless of the outcome of an inquiry. The circumstances of the tragedy provide much too valuable a weapon against South Africa for them to be put off by facts, and trying to get through to them would be a waste of time. But it is important to get through to the more rational part of the world. It is important that the campaigners should not be given a propaganda coup by default — that the lie should not be enabled to overwhelm the truth simply because the truth is not sufficiently exposed.

Hence the lengths to which the South African authorities are going to ensure a completely open investigation. Mozambican Government representatives were given every assistance in traveling to the scene of the accident and the media had almost unrestricted access. The flight control box — indispensable for the official inquiry — was sealed in the presence of South African and Mozambican representatives. All information was released as soon as it became available. As for the official inquiry itself, the South African Government has invited Mozambique as well as international aviation experts to be represented in it.

At this stage the precise cause of the tragedy is not known. The aircraft was far off course, and various reports refer to the weather conditions, faulty navigation instruments, and pilot error. The truth must be established in the inquiry that now follows — to emerge clear and indisputable.

IBM To Sell Assets to Local Employees

MB211448 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1400 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] The giant IBM company is selling its investments in South Africa. The company's president, John Akers, has said in New York that IBM's subsidiary will be sold to the existing employees, and the company will be headed by Jack Clarke, who is the current general manager for its South African operation. Mr Akers said he regretted the decision but said political and economic problems had forced IBM to make the move. The company has been operating in South Africa for 34 years, and IBM is the second largest American-based employer in the country.

Olivetti Reaffirms Commitment To Stay in Country

MB220521 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2351 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] Johannesburg Oct 21, SAPA — Olivetti Africa has reaffirmed its commitment to South Africa and had invested in South Africa's future since 1948, Olivetti Africa's MD [managing director], Mr Virgilio Zaina said in a statement today.

"We are still continuing this investment and have further committed ourselves to introducing the highest level of local content into all our locally manufactured products," Mr Zaina said.

He said Olivetti would soon be opening new production lines to commence local assembly of the Olivetti M19 and M24 personal computers and of their Ethcart and Typercart ribbons, over and above their local assembly of typewriters.

Olivetti were currently also investigating the feasibility of assembling foreign suppliers' ribbons locally.

The company was also currently looking at local manufacture of the Olivetti M24 keyboard and two of their more popular printers, while their customer engineering services division has already had various successes in the field of local design and manufacture.

As part of its commitment to South Africa, Olivetti also placed great emphasis on training, spending more than 40,000 man-hours annually on local training at their fully equipped training centre where there were a number of full-time lecturers in attendance, Mr Zaina said.

"Olivetti Africa is therefore well positioned to fully serve the South African market," Mr Zaina said.

Mr Norman Royds, Olivetti Africa's customer engieering service national manager, said: "We are currently negotiating with a number of suppliers to support their products in South Africa and welcome any further enquiries regarding support."

Further on GM Sellout to Local Executives

AU211108 Paris AFP in English 1055 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Oct 21 (AFP) -- South African executives of General Motors are to buy out the local subsidiary of the U.S. auto giant, the head of General Motors South Africa (GMSA) said here.

General Manager Bob White told a press conference Monday night that the U.S. parent company had approved the buying out of GMSA and would liquidate its debt to make the local company viable. The local firm is expected to take over operations on January 1, he said.

GM chairman Roger Smith announced in Detroit on Monday that the world's leading auto maker had decided to withdraw from South Africa in the face of financial losses there and in the absence of progress toward eliminating apartheid.

The plan for a local management buy-out was decided on at an October 6 board meeting and speeded up after the U.S. Congress decided to override President Ronald Reagan's veto on sanctions against South Africa, Mr. White said.

He declined to name the executives involved in the buy-out but said they were individuals involved in GMSA management or in the local motor industry. Mr. Smith said GMSA would be sold to local interests in order to preserve the jobs of 5,000 workers, 3,000 of whom are black, Indian or of mixed race.

Uncertainty about its future in South Africa had forced GMSA to adopt a "defensive policy" towards its losses, Mr. White said.

But "free of this yoke," the company has a good chance of becoming profitable once its debts are settled, he added.

GMSA sales fell to 6,106 vehicles in the first half of the year, 67 per cent down from the same period last year, and its market share narrowed from 9.3 to 7.1 per cent.

The new company will be obliged by the U.S. sanctions law to continue General Motors' policy of not selling goods to South African security forces if these goods included U.S.-made parts, Mr. White said.

Less than 10 per cent of GMSA's purchases come from the United States, but these include important parts like transmission boxes and radiators. A much larger proportion of parts came from Opel in West Germany and Isuzu in Japan, he said.

The new company would have access to General Motors technology, new models and trademarks, but would probably not keep the General Motors name, he added.

DIE WELT Interviews President P.W. Botha

DW210831 Bonn DIE WELT in German 20 Oct 86 p 6

["Exclusive interview" with President Pieter Willem Botha by correspondents Monika Germani and Peter Gillies, date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [*Die Welt*] Mr President: Rumors have it that 17 Western nations want to convoke a conference on South Africa to make your government and the blacks start negotiating. What do you think about that?
[Botha] There are many conferences dealing with South Africa. That stresses our importance. Only he who is important is talked about. Thus, it is an honor to us if there are talks about us.

[*Die Welt*] Do you have great expectations for such talks — if so, what expectations?
[Botha] I do not really want to speak about sanctions. They are a form of war. Economic sanctions are a form of warfare. You probably understand that it is unpleasant to talk about a situation that you are forced into. However, we keep on insisting that sanctions are always the wrong way. That does not only apply to us, but to other countries as well. Sanctions are foolish in a world where half of the population is hungry. We believe in free world trade and that new jobs must be created.

[*Die Welt*] The U.S. and the free world believe in free trade, too.
[Botha] That is not the case at all. The U.S. — as the prototype of freedom — has become a symbol of destroying a small people like South Africa.

[*Die Welt*] How do sanctions influence your reform policy?
[Botha] That all depends on how far our economy is influenced by sanctions. Personally, I believe that sanctions will be detrimental to South Africa to some extent. They will destroy jobs in some sectors if they should really be put into effect. But they will strengthen our economy in other fields.

[*Die Welt*] In which ones?
[Botha] We have had experience with an arms embargo. It resulted in our developing our own weapons industry. Nowadays we do not import weapons, we export them — to the disappointment of many countries.

[*Die Welt*] Can you really compare the weapons industry with other industries?
[Botha] Yes. In a certain way it is an economic branch. We have also had an oil embargo. At the time our oil reserves were sufficient for 1 week only. Today we have an oil industry of our own where coal is liquefied.

[*Die Welt*] Do the recent sanctions imposed by the U.S. and the EC make an impression on you?
[Botha] I am disappointed. I am particularly disappointed at the one country that claims for itself the leading role in the Western world proceeding in such a way against an allied country.

[*Die Welt*] How will you react to that?
[Botha] South Africa has an efficient economy. Together with the USSR we have a monopoly on strategic raw materials. That gives us strength in that area. Certain Western countries cannot get along without us. Their industries are dependent on us.

[*Die Welt*] Are you alluding to a raw material cartel between the USSR and South Africa?
[Botha] We do not believe in sanctions, but in open world trade. If we threatened the West with sanctions, then we would be foolish indeed. That would lead to even more joblessness in the West. If sanctions are the wrong way in general, then they are the wrong way for South Africa.

[*Die Welt*] Do sanctions not influence your policy?
[Botha] That depends on what you mean by sanctions.

[*Die Welt*] What is it that you understand by sanctions?
[Botha] Some people think that reforms for South Africa would mean conceding political rights to people who are said to have no such rights. I understand something else by reform policy. Such a policy consists of political, social, and economic progress, and it improves the situation in many other fields. It is a vast program that cannot be put into effect overnight. It takes many years. It also means development and research. Reforms are often passed round as a hollow concept. We do not have reforms because the West wants us to do it, but because and only because it serves South Africa.

[*Die Welt*] Can you give us a future vision of your reforms?
[Botha] To do so one must start in the past...

[*Die Welt*] We are more interested in the future...
[Botha] I think the West does not understand us. Many foreigners take South Africa for an exclusively black country. Recently I met Americans who were much surprised to find a highly civilized white community in our country. There are probably such misunderstandings in Europe. Europe is completely uninformed. Unfortunately there are forces in the West that play Moscow's game.

[*Die Welt*] Within the EC?

[Botha] Yes, there also.

[*Die Welt*] In the FRG too?
[Botha] I would say, to a certain extent in the FRG. [passage omited]

[*Die Welt*] But there are no outbreaks of violence in Europe.
[Botha] You have a lot of violence! Historically violence has been a part of Europe for many decades. Even nowadays there is violence in Europe, in the FRG, in France, and in Spain. Violence exists in Italy, and it exists in the RSA. Terrorists act violently in your country as they do in ours. The difference is that our terrorists live beyond our borders and are protected by other countries?

[*Die Welt*] By which countries?
[Botha] They are operating under the umbrella of Moscow, and they carry Soviet weapons. They try to come over the borders to kill innocent people, whom we must protect. [passage omitted]

[*Die Welt*] It is asserted that the more reforms are introduced, the stricter sanctions would turn out.
[Botha] That is correct.

[*Die Welt*] On the other hand, certain circles in your country consider reforms as a form of subjugation.
[Botha] No, we started making reforms many years ago, not just recently. [passage omitted]

[*Die Welt*] Is South Africa going to continue with apartheid, the course of separate development?
[Botha] We have left behind the outdated colonial system and the antiquated apartheid concept. To explain this, was it wrong that such a small state like Luxembourg declared its independence? Only some hundred thousands of people live there. But in Soweto more than one million citizens live. If they wanted to elect their own government tomorrow, they could do it. If they want to become an independent area — they could have that too. We do not stand in their way.

[*Die Welt*] Europe has suffered many divisions that are still felt today. Would that be desirable for South Africa?
[Botha] Why is the FRG a federal state? Because the German laender have their own interests, and they insist on them.

[*Die Welt*] So Bavaria is a "homeland?"
[Botha] Bavaria is a typical example. I know Bavaria and Mr Strauss very well. And I have great respect for the independence of your federal laender. But I ask you: Why should the Swiss confederation system be wrong? The principle of sharing power and decentralization, which proved its worth there, cannot be wrong for South Africa. Here we have Zulus, Xhosa, and Sothos with different traditions and ways of living. I think nobody would go to Holland today and advocate union with West Germany.

[*Die Welt*] But Bavarian citizens are permitted to vote in their national parliament, the Bundestag.
[Botha] Absolutely correct. And we are busy dividing up power, granting self-determination, and we all have common interests regarding the economy and security. So we are developing South Africa into a system of cooperation among various states. For example, we meet with our independent neighbors once or twice a year. We coordinate our economic interests at the ministerial level. We founded a joint development bank, the bodies of which have equal representation. Our discussions are always peaceful. There is no reason, then, why people should take up arms and fight their government.

[*Die Welt*] But they do.
[Botha] But they come from outside. They do not represent the population.

[*Die Welt*] Is there no violence emanating from inside?
[Botha] The fact that there is violence in Germany — does that prove that all Germans are against the Federal Government? No. A small minority of terrorists is operating in the FRG. It is not representative of the total population.

[*Die Welt*] Are you afraid of the black man?
[Botha] No, I have friends among blacks. Last week I received a delegation of black taxi drivers. Do you want to know why they came? They visited me to give me their thanks for my positive attitude toward their interests. We talked for more than 1 hour. Two years ago I was invited to speak at a church congregation. More than 3 million people gathered. I was accompanied by only four of my aides. I stayed there all day. Is that a sign of peaceful living together or of an uprising? Just today I received a delegation from the South African black church.

[*Die Welt*] But why then do the churches, the unions, and the media criticize you?
[Botha] German churches criticize the German Government too. But that does not permit me to interfere in their domestic affairs. No other country has the moral right to interfere in our affairs. There is a good proverb: Put your own house in order! If everone did that, the world would be a happier place. But it has become a custom in Europe that everybody worries about things that are none of his business. And that creates problems.

[*Die Welt*] Why in your view does everybody like to look after South Africa?
[Botha] There are three reasons for it. To begin with, South Africa is the guardian of the most important sea routes in the Western world. The USSR wants to rule the oceans. We are aware of the fact that the Red fleet is being increased and that it wants to extend its power. Historically, Russian naval forces have always tried to dominate global sea routes. For that reason, they have always wanted to destroy the South African presence. Second, South Africa possesses the most important strategic raw materials. If South Africa's independence were broken, those important goods might be used against the Western world. Third, there is a radical liberalism in the West, which leads the West astray. It is unable to solve its own problems, so it interferes elsewhere.

[*Die Welt*] Is South Africa not a close ally of the West?
[Botha] We were. I do not know whether it is still in our interest to have such a positive attitude toward the Western alliance. We have to consider our own interests and make our future decisions by that.

[*Die Welt*] If that pressure should become stronger, do you think your alliance concepts might change?
[Botha] If South Africa were pushed out of world markets, it would have to look out for new markets.

[*Die Welt*] And look for new alliance partners?
[Botha] Of course. You cannot expect us to remain quiet, even be grateful for being slapped in the face, being pushed down, and being defamed.

[*Die Welt*] Which countries do that to you?
[Botha] Yes, there are some.

[*Die Welt*] Which ones?
[Botha] When it comes to sanctions we will not mention names.

[*Die Welt*] You are always saying the black majority is moderate. Why have you been unsuccessful in the dialogue with those forces so far?
[Botha] I have talks with many moderate blacks. Among them are the president of Transkei, the Zulu leader Buthelezi, and President Mangope of Bophuthatswana. Church leaders are moderate too. There is not enough time for me to talk with all the moderate leaders. Therefore, we have created a special committee for such purposes.

[*Die Welt*] Do those leaders represent the black majority?
[Botha] They do. Otherwise they would not have been elected to their offices.

[*Die Welt*] Would you personally be prepared to discuss South Africa's future with members of the African National Congress (ANC)?
[Botha] Not as long as the ANC is pro-communist and supports violence.

[*Die Welt*] Can you recognize national forces within the ANC?
[Botha] I do not know any. I invited back members of the ANC who are outside of our country. They are afraid to face our people. They are afraid to come here to participate in the constitutional process. Instead, they cross the border and instigate young people to kill other people, to destroy their houses, and to set schools on fire. I invited all peaceful forces of the ANC, but they did not come. I must conclude from that behavior that the ANC is controlled by the communist party. The ANC has its headquarters in London. The ANC is aware that the majority of South Africans does not follow it. [passage omitted]

[*Die Welt*] Why is the simple maxim that the majority decides unacceptable to South Africa?
[Botha] In South Africa majority rule cannot be applied because we are a country with many different structures. It took Europe several centuries until there was a common parliament. And the process is still going on. But Europe expects us to reach that goal within a few decades. Why the different yardstick?

[*Die Welt*] We actually expected you to answer our questions and not to ask counterquestions.
[Botha] But I expect Europe to answer this question, because Europe is interfering in our affairs. I do not interfere in German affairs. My relationship with the German Government is good. I do not dictate anything to them and expect them not to dictate to me.

[*Die Welt*] How do you assess German policy?
[Botha] I once met Mr Kohl. I cannot judge a man from 6,000 miles away. I have read much about him, and I regard him as a well-balanced statesman.

[*Die Welt*] South Africa is expected to retaliate if sanctions prove too effective. Does South Africa intend to send the workers from the northern neighbor countries back then?
[Botha] At present we have more than 1 million guest workers in our country. They work in mines, factories, and in agriculture. Some of them are here illegally. They cross the border and come to a country that is often termed a "hell." They look for work and food, they push themselves on our health system, which has an excellent reputation. However, because of the world-wide recession we also have unemployed people. If sanctions are imposed against us and affect us, it is the government's duty to protect its own people first. In that case we cannot tolerate foreigners comming to our country illegally and taking work and food away from South Africans. We must prevent that. Moreover, if terrorist organizations cross our borders we must take strict security measures.

[*Die Welt*] Would you go so far as to close your borders to your neighbors, for instance, to Mozambique?
[Botha] I cannot exclude that.

[*Die Welt*] Do you also intend to cancel the Nkomati treaty with Mozambique?
[Botha] The Nkomati treaty was signed by the two sides. It includes the stipulation that neither of the two countries need tolerate terrorist organizations of the other country on its territory. We abide by that. The treaty is being violated by Mozambique. A commission was established to mediate disagreements and we have repeatedly brought such cases up. I am convinced that Mozambique allows terror organizations to operate in South Africa.

[*Die Welt*] Do you want to remain committed to the treaty?
[Botha] I would like to. I would like a general agreement for South Africa, including on the economy, security, and other things, to protect security in the whole region. I would like to extend that agreement to other countries.

[*Die Welt*] When will you reprieve Nelson Mandela?
[Botha] I expected that question. He was accused of having planned together with saboteurs to mass produce at least 7 different kinds of bombs, among them 58,000 contact mines with 5 kilograms of dynamite each, 21,000 hand grenades, fuel and incendiary bombs, and other ammunition. He was found guilty and was sentenced. Whoever plans a revolution normally wants to overthrow the government. Personal ambition cannot be excluded as a motive.

The crimes for which Mandela and the other defendants were sentenced all come to high treason in the end. Therefore they were sentenced to life.

[*Die Welt*] But you, the state president, could grant him a reprieve.
[Botha] I have said that if Mr Mandela declares in public that he renounces violence, I would consider his release. However, he has not made that statement up to now. I cannot release a person who continues to believe in violence.

[*Die Welt*] Do you believe, Mr President, that time is on your side or not?
[Botha] I believe that in the future South Africa will be one of the most pleasant and amiable countries in which to live.

ANC Said Fanning Out to Lesotho, Swaziland, Botswana
MB190850 Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 19 Oct 86 p 2

[By Stephan Terblanche]

[Excerpts] South African intelligence sources claim that a massive escalation in ANC personnel started in Mozambique a bare six months after the signing of the Nkomati Accord.

According to sources in Pretoria, there are now several hundred trained ANC men in Maputo, allegedly the main centre from where a spate of terrorist incidents in South Africa has been launched in recent months. [passage omitted]

According to the sources, the ANC has once again established a military command and control centre in Maputo, called a Regional Political Military Council (RPMC).

Other RPMCs exist clandestinely in Lesotho and Swaziland and openly in Botswana.

At present, say the sources, the Maputo RPMC controls several hundred trained men, who have in recent months carried out numerous missions, especially in the Eastern Transvaal and Natal.

The current chief ANC representative in Maputo is Jacob Zuma, who heads both the political and military functions.

The Maputo RPMC also controls the ANC's military operations in Swaziland and Lesotho, including the logistical supplies and communications with the ANC head office in Lusaka, Zambia.

Some of the Maputo RPMC officials, say South African sources, have been identified as members of the SA Communist Party, while there is close liaison between the ANC, SACP and the representative of the PLO and other terrorist organisations, who also maintain offices in Maputo.

Among the ANC facilities in Maputo listed by the sources are a number of transit or "safe" houses in various Maputo suburbs used for crash-course military training of ANC operatives recruited in South Africa. [passage omitted]

Migration Figures Show Loss of 4,935 in 8 Months
MB171702 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1658 MGT 17 Oct 86

[Text] Pretoria, Oct 17 SAPA — South Africa's official migration statistics for the first eight months of the year show a net loss of 4,935 people, compared to a net gain of 5,622 for the corresponding period last year.

According to figures released in Pretoria today by the Central Statistical Services, 9,743 people emigrated and 4,808 immigrated during the first eight months of this year, while the corresponding figures for the same period last year were 7,649 and 13,271.

For August this year, the net result was a loss of 797 people, compared to a loss of 332 for the same month last year.

According to the figures, 1,260 people emigrated in August, while 463 immigrated.

Transkei Prisoners Freed on Bail, Rearrested
MB211254 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1052 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] Umtata Oct 21 SAPA — General Khwane Sebe, 29, and his second in command, Colonel Zandisile Ngwanya, 39, held in a Transkei jail on charges of attempted kidnapping, were today granted bail of R3,000 each and were then immediately redetained by members of the security police. Gen Sebe and Col Ngwanya were making their third brief court appearance since they were abducted near Bisho on Sept 25 and are facing charges of attempting to kidnap the former Ciskei transport minister, Mr Namba Sebe, from his Umtata home on Sept 13. Defence lawyers arranged for the bail money to be paid and as soon as the two men left the courtroom, they were arrested by members of the security police who whisked them away in two cars.

The head of the security police, General Leonard Kawe, was not available for comment and legal representatives were making frantic efforts to contact the relevant authorities. The case was postponed to January 21 next year.

Information Bureau Releases 22 Oct Unrest Report
MB220901 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0857 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] Pretoria, Oct 22, SAPA — Following is the Bureau for Information's daily unrest report:

"Unrest report for the period 06h00 (21/10/86) to 06h00 (22/10/86)

"Security forces last night were obliged to disperse a crowd of approximately 200 persons with tear smoke in Duncan Village (East London). The crowd had gathered around the decomposed corpse of an unknown black man. To date there is no indication that this death was unrest related. Police investigations are, however, continuing.

"The number of unrest related incidents was once again low and consisted mainly of intimidation of school children by black youths. These incidents took the form of stone throwing and beatings. The majority of these occurred on the east Rand. In Sebokeng, for example, eight such incidents were reported. No arrests were made.

"As mentioned in the unrest report of 1986-10-17, a spokesman for the Department of Education and Training has pointed out that such incidents are related to the end of the year examinations and are attempts by those who have not prepared themselves for the tests, to disrupt the examinations."

Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems

MB210701 [Editorial Report]

THE STAR on Forced Removals

A page 10 editorial in Johannebsurg *The Star* in English on 20 October reacts to the government announcement that 1,400 families of Oukasie, a black township near Brits, will be "moved without delay" saying, "it is a familiar story, one South Africa had hoped never to hear again once the Government had said it would end all forced removals." Although Pretoria says the removal is voluntary, "spokesmen for the residents say they are strongly opposed to it and will resist." The paper believes the removals to be traumatic and "so destructive to internal relationships and external judgements."

CITIZEN: AWB's 'False' Power

Johannesburg *The Citizen* in English on 18 October in the page 6 editorial comments on the special security arranged in Potgietersrus to prevent possible Afrikaner Resistance Movement (AWB) disruption of State President P.W. Botha's address. The paper says, "if the State President cannot address a political meeting without the protection of a huge police contingent, then the country is indeed in a parlous state. Furthermore, by staging such a massive display of force, the police gave the AWB the image of an organisation to be feared — and with all its guns, insignia, and militarism, we do not think the AWB is a force that should be taken over-seriously." *The Citizen* is concerned about the "false aura of power" given the AWB. Commenting on a possible meeting between the leader of the AWB and the leader of the National Party, the editorial says that South Africa will "be grateful" that such a meeting will not take place since it would "give the AWB recognition it does not deserve."

Foreign Company Pulls Out

A page 6 editorial in Johannebsurg *The Citizen* in English on 20 October comments on the possibility that Shell may also pull out of South Africa saying, "rather than run before disinvestment pressures, Shell should help to oil the machinery of social and other changes in South Africa." *The Citizen* does not believe that once foreign companies are out of South Africa that they will return if the country is under a black Marxist government. The editorial says the more companies are forced out by sanctions pressures, the more sanctions are imposed, "the greater the unemployment, the more extensive the hunger and suffering of the Blacks, and the less likelihood that the government will be able to bring about total reform."

AWB 'Obstacle' to Peace

"Some observers have pointed out correctly that the Government was giving Eugene Terreblanche [leader of the AWB] and his right-wing radicals undeserved credibility by showing signs of fear and panic for them," says the page 4 editorial in Johannesburg *Sowetan* in English on 20 October. The paper believes that the radical right-wingers are an even greater threat to the stability of South Africa because of their "militaristic and fascist ways." "The double standards in getting tough on people who are not white or not Afrikaners is becoming unacceptable." *Sowetan* says the AWB should have been banned a long time ago. "Not only is it an obstacle towards any steps for permanent peace, but it is becoming a dangerous organisation."

'Focus' on Economy

Barclays Bank economist N.K. Miamla says in the "Focus" column on the same page that sanctions were imposed against South Africa at a time when the country is faced with a high inflation rate as well as a high unemployment level. Miamla says the failure to participate in foreign markets is likely to hamper the growth rate of the country's economy. However, he feels that the relatively high price of gold should "cushion the economy" from external shocks. He says one of the short-term effects of sanctions is likely to be an increase in the inflation rate as embargoed imports may have to be channelled through third countries. Miamla explains that the "siege effect that the economy is facing is likely to result in a stimulation of internal demand taking priority relative to attempts to contain inflation," and stimulating demand to sufficient levels would provide the "necessary boost" for the economy and raise the employment level. A strain on the situation is that "increases in salaries and wages have thus far trailed below the inflation rate." "Faced with this quagmire, sanctions on the one hand and the lack of confidence from consumers on the other, one may well wonder where the driving force for economic growth will come from," says Miamla.

BUSINESS DAY on Undefined 'Change'

The page 6 editorial in Johannesburg *Business Day* in English on 20 October comments on the call by foreign corporations for change and faster reform saying "whites have no alternative but to tread something like the path being mapped out for them by foreigners. The issue is not whether they agree to the changes specified by outsiders, but whether they keep the minimum control necessary to ensure their own physical and material security. The ultimate danger in SA is a loss of control that precipitates chaos or civil war." *Business Day* urges all South Africans to "set their faces against mindless demands for undefined 'change'." Foreign corporations who "issue ultimatums, pretending they want to stay, have a moral obligation to define precisely what they seek — or be dismissed as poseurs," says the editorial.

Disinvestment Brings 'Poverty and Hardship'

The same page carries excerpts from a paper by Brian Dollery, a lecturer at Rhodes University published by the SA Institute of International Affairs. Dollery writes on the effects of disinvestment and believes that it could exact a "grievous toll" on the economies of the southern African nations engaged in disinvest-

ment. South African countermeasures could take the form of reprisals: freezing assets, limiting imports, constricting exports of strategic materials, labor repatriation, the creation of transport bottlenecks, and withholding essential supplies. Dollery points out that the idea that investment can be cut off and then resumed without serious long-run implications "runs in the face of reality." He says: "Should political impediments be placed on the flow of funds from abroad, the economic environment is likely to deteriorate to the point where it cannot attract new investment even when the political constraints are removed." Disinvestment is "likely to visit poverty and hardship on generations of people not yet even born."

CAPE TIMES on Economic Conference

A page 10 editorial in Cape Town *Cape Times* in English on 16 October comments on the 7 November economic conference saying: "While the initiative is to be welcomed because it offers a chance for meaningful exchange of views, the auguries are dubious." The editorial says privatization "cries out for attention, though in a sanctions-besieged economy it is difficult to see the government loosening its over-clammy grip on free enterprise." The editorial is also concerned at the omission from the agenda of social, political and economic reform.

Free Speech Important

On page 12 of Cape Town *Cape Times* in English on 17 October Hermann Giliomee writes in his "Pattern of Politics" column on freedom of speech and says there is no freedom in South Africa "more important than free speech." He says "how can whites and blacks ever reach peaceful accomodation if the political, economic and social alternatives to apartheid are not fully discussed with opportunities given to those wishing to air unpopular views? To abandon free speech is to resign oneself to a violent resolution of the South African conflict." Giliomee believes that if the "struggle for freedom is waged by curtailing freedoms and rights (for instance, by making freedom of speech on campuses impossible) the final outcome will inevitably be an even less free South Africa than the one we presently have."

Settlement Versus Military Confrontation

On the same page John Battersby writes in the "London Dateline" column: "With Pretoria digging in its heels against the release of Nelson Mandela and the lifting of the ban on the ANC, the focus of Western attention has shifted to the frontline states. The West has begun a dual policy of wooing the frontline states with economic and — in the case of Britain — military aid packages, while applying diplomatic and political pressure aimed at persuading them to put more pressure on the ANC." Battersby believes that it will be up to President Botha whether he "takes up the offer of Western backing and sponsorship for a negotiated settlement that is likely to emanate from the Reagan-Thatcher-Kohl partnership. Or, alternatively, gear up for a military confrontation with Western backed frontline troops."

CITY PRESS: 'Cool Heads' Needed in RSA

The page 2 editorial in Johannesburg *City Press* in English on 19 October says it does not believe it is in South Africa's short and long-term interests to "engage in strikes against the country's neighbours." "Stable governments and strong economies in those countries can only come as a blessing to SA." *City Press* is of the opinion that "recent tirades" against neighboring countries "must have been heightened because of those countries' stand on the sanctions debate." "What's needed now are cool heads, sensitive diplomacy and a collective program of action which would have the effect of easing the tension gripping Southern Africa. Threats of military raids can only serve to exacerbate an already volatile atmosphere in the region," says the editorial.

VADERLAND On 'Barbed Wire' Meetings

A page 12 editorial in Johannesburg *Die Vaderland* in Afrikaans on 17 October says: "Matters have indeed worsened in this country since political meetings have to be addressed behind barbed wire. It is also a heartbreaking matter when white Afrikaner gatherings have to be kept apart," says the editorial referring to the National Party and AWB meetings in Potgietersrus. On the security measurs taken by the police, the editorial says that it does not want to criticize the judgement of the security forces, but it does appear the security forces may have "overreacted and embarrassed the State President."

BEELD: 'Acid Test' For RSA

Correspondent Dawie writes in the "From My Political Pen" column on page 8 of Johannesburg *Beeld* in Afrikaans on 18 October that South Africa is "undergoing a crucial test" now that it is in the midst of a state of emergency and is threatened by even tougher sanctions. "Despite this, there is a definite sense of healthy resistance: the will to survive this acid test and to emerge from this crisis, gives hope for the future," says Dawie. He says that the state of emergency and the security measures are an "attempt to ensure that unemployment decreases, the situation in schools is normalized, people feel safe because the practise of law and order is more noticeable and social and economic upgrading programs are instituted." Dawie points out that in security circles there is a strong belief that the state of emergency should not be abolished before it is appropriate, because then "all the positive work of the last couple of months will go to waste."

BEELD on AWB Threat

"Barbed wire, Casspir vehicles, roadblocks, policemen...and a meeting by South Africa's state president. That is a combination which upsets, because it is not the style of white politics," says a page 10 editorial in Johannesburg *Beeld* in Afrikaans on 20 October. Referring to the state president's address from behind barbed wire the editorial says that AWB leader Eugene Terreblanche's "boast that he does not need to place himself behind such a state of siege" is "audacious." The editorial says the reason that the AWB can meet in relative safety is because the National Party does not threaten it.

NAMIBIAN on White 'Ethnic' Elections

A page 12 editorial in Windhoek *The Namibian* in English on 17 October says: "The white National Party has stated that it will press for a 'white' ethnic election, probably in order to test the will of this group concerning the controversial question of open schools." The paper feels that should the " 'whites' " or any other group be allowed to hold ethnic elections, then the "credibility of the interim government will truly be gone forever." The paper points out that the interim government has not scrapped all remaining discrimination since it took over the mandate of the former administrator general. "Ethnic elections will merely rein-

force the suspicion that the interim government does not intend to effect fundamental change in Namibia," says the editorial.

Elections for 'Credibility' of Government

Gwen Lister writes in her "Political Perspective" column on page 11 that "speculation about the possibility of elections in Namibia next year has taken on renewed impetus since the news that South African State President, Mr P.W. Botha, had summoned the interim government Cabinet to Pretoria for talks." Lister points out that the interim government has "little to its credit" and has "no firm organisational base" in the country. She believes that the interim government are "running scared." "An internal exercise will not succeed in propping up the credibility of the interim government, and neither will it succeed in broadening the base of that government, for opposition parties will not participate. This idea, and other suggestions of 'ethnic' elections, should be dropped immediately, for the results may not be to the liking of those presently in government."

ZAMBIA

Kaunda Expresses 'Sorrow' at Machel Death

EA211228 Dakar PANA in English 1130 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Excerpts] Lusaka, 21 Oct (ZANA/PANA) — President Kaunda has expressed "a deep sense of shock and sorrow" at the tragic death of Mozambican President Samora Machel. In a message of condolences to Mozambican Prime Minister Mario da Graca Machungo, Dr Kaunda said Machel's death "has robbed not only Mozambique, but also the entire African Continent of a great leader who devoted himself to the independence, unity, stability and social development of the African people."

"I personally will treasure for the rest of my life memories of my happy and fruitful personal and official relationship with Machel," Kaunda said. [passage omitted] Dr Kaunda recalled that Marshal Machel, as Frelimo leader spurred the Mozambicans to their independence from Portugal in 1975, and he then made "an invaluable and selfless contribution to the liberation of Zimbabwe" and the fight to end apartheid in South Africa and for Namibian freedom.

"The great sense of shock and sorrow that I now feel is underlined by the fact that Machel met his tragic death while returning from a frontline heads of state summit at Kasaba Bay, one of the numerous summits we have joyously held together in our close collaboration," Dr Kaunda stressed. He described Marshal Machel as a great Mozambican patriot, a committed pan-Africanist and a great friend who devoted all his adult life to freeing man from capitalist exploitation. The president said he collaborated closely with Marshal Machel in the six-nation Frontline States, the Southern African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC), the Organization of African Unity (OAU), the Nonaligned Movement and on bilateral issues. "On behalf of the party and its government, the people of Zambia and indeed on my own behalf, I wish to convey to you and through you to the bereaved families, Frelimo and the people of Mozambique, our sincere sympathies and heartfelt condolences on this great and irreplaceable loss," Dr Kaunda said.

Kaunda Implicates RSA in Crash

MB211818 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] President Kaunda today publicly accused racist South Africa of involvement in the plane [crash] that killed the Mozambican leader. He also demanded that the crash be investigated by an international team of experts. Dr Kaunda has expressed a deep sense of shock and sorrow at the tragic death of Mozambican president Samora Machel. In a message of condolences to Mozambican Prime Minister Mario da Graca Machungo, the president said Machel's death has robbed not only Mozambique but also the entire African Continent of a great leader who [word indistinct] himself with the independence, unity, stability, and social development of the African people.

ZIMBABWE

Further Report on Riots in Central Harare

MB211529 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1510 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] Harare Oct 21 SAPA — Anti-white mobs rampaged through the streets of central Harare for three hours this morning setting fire to the offices of South African Airways [SAA] and Malawi Airways in "revenge" for the death of President Samora Machel of Mozambique. The ground-floor doors to the building which housed the South African trade mission were smashed by stones, the Malawi High Commission attacked and, for the first time in Zimbabwe's history, indiscriminate attacks were made in the streets on whites. Several journalists were assaulted, despite efforts by some members of the crowd to keep the demonstration orderly.

Police were unable to comment on the number of people injured in the attacks on the SAA and Air Malawi premises, which were virtually gutted, causing hundreds-of-thousands of rands worth of damage. The semi-official news agency ZIANA reported that at least 50 university of Zimbabwe students had been arrested. It also said two students had been reported kidnapped by a group of 12 whites in three cars. The whites were said to have driven up to several students on their way back to the campus, jumped out, grabbed two students at gunpoint and forced them into the cars before hurriedly speeding off.

At one time, the police used teargas to disperse hundreds of students who marched on the central Harare police station to demand the release of their colleagues. The teargas fumes, quickly spread over most of the city by wind, had hundreds of shoppers scurrying for safety. The police then cordoned off the sprawling station bounded by three streets. A major bus terminus servicing several high density areas of the capital was also cordoned off, and in-coming buses were not allowed to disembark passengers within the restricted area.

ZIANA reported that between 40 and 60 private vehicles were also destroyed in the riot. Although the demonstrations were quelled just before lunch, hundreds of heavily armed policemen, including the riot squad, were still patrolling city streets, and guarding the destroyed properties late today. The mobs, number-

ing as many as 5,000, appeared to be led by men wearing University of Zimbabwe t-shirts. Students seemed the prime movers when whites were seized and ordered to "run" in an attempt to course them for sport. One journalist, of Indian extraction and working for a British publication, was among several correspondents made the focus of violence. He was suddenly spared by his assailants when it was shouted from the crowd that he was a Libyan.

Hundreds of armed police and troops were rushed into the city centre after the mobs began running through the streets shortly after 9 am. No attempt to seal off any areas or disperse the groups was made. Frenzied singing and chanting punctuated sudden menacing mass rushes from one location to another. Two unarmed constables came to the help of the SAPA correspondent after he had been assaulted by about a dozen men who ignored the pleas of their companions for restraint.

Police stood by in the vicinity of the British High Commission and the U.S. Embassy, which were the centres for the last university student demonstrations after the American attack on Tripoli and Benghazi earlier this year. Placards carried by the demonstrators read: "Samora , we will not rest until you are avenged", "Death to Botha" and "Death to Banda." These were understood to be references to reports in the government-controlled news media here that South Africa was responsible for the crash of President Machel's aircraft, and that Malawi is aiding infiltration of Renamo rebels in Mozambique.

The students smashed cars belonging to whites and forced every white person they met to shout anti-apartheid slogans. Several white women motorists were obviously terrified when they were surrounded by groups of demonstrators who thumped on their vehicles and shouted slogans. A white woman who failed to shout a slogan had her small Renault 10 smashed in the middle of Second Street.

Meanwhile, the prime minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, is believed to have conferred with his staff on the wider strategic implications of President Machel's death, following his overnight return from London. Mozambique is vital to Zimbabwe's efforts to shake off economic ties with South Africa. The close personal relationship between the two leaders was thought to be a key factor in preserving good relations over the last three years, when Zimbabwean field commanders have at time been highly critical of the combat performance of their Frelimo allies. Renamo rebels have threatened to intensify their recent offensive following President Machel's death, and Zimbabwe is understood to have been asked to send major reinforcements to the central provinces of the former Portuguese colony.

Troops Guarding RSA Mission

MB211213 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1100 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] Sporadic incidents of violence in central Harare have continued throughout midday as heavily armed concentrations of troops and police patrol the streets. Rioting by hundreds of young militants started shortly after 9 am today in protest against the death of President Samora Machel, for which South Africa is widely believed in Zimbabwe to have been responsible. More from Howard Barrell:

Armed troops are now guarding the South African Trade Mission in the center of the Zimbabwean capital, and security forces are parked outside other embassies. Sporadic incidents of assault on whites and motor vehicles containing whites continued around midday. Casualty figures are not yet available. The main body of rioters appeared to have been split up into smaller groups by police action which has included the use of tear gas. Many offices have closed down for the day, sending workers home. The offices of South African Airways and Air Malawi are smouldering wrecks after arson attacks, and both the South African Trade Mission and the Malawi High Commission sustained broken window panes and other superficial damage. Today's violence is the worst urban unrest since Zimbabwe's independence 6 years ago.

U.S. To Protest Over Demonstration

MB220553 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Excerpt] The American Embassy in Harare was one of the targets yesterday of more than 1,000 students of the University of Zimbabwe who were demonstrating over the so-called circumstances of President Samora Machel's dath. An embassy spokesman said although both ordinary and riot police had been posted at the building, windows were broken and two embassy staff slightly injured before the rioters were dispersed with tear smoke. It confirmed that a verbal protest had been lodged and a formal written protest would be sent to the Zimbabwean Government soon. [passage omitted]

Panic 'Subsiding' Among Whites

MB220715 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0707 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Excerpts] Harare, Oct 22 ,SAPA — The violent reaction to the death of Mozambique's President Samora Machel in Harare yesterday was paralleled by apparently peaceful demonstrations in outlying centres. Mr Robert Mugabe's ruling ZANU(PF) party is reported to have organized protests against alleged South African involvement in President Machel's death in most towns in which it holds sway in Mashonaland. [passage omitted]

The United States Government has complained that police stood by for 10 minutes before using teargas to disperse students stoning its embassy. In its first unequivocal denunciation of violence by government supporters, the semi-official daily *The Herald* described yesterday's scenes as "disgraceful."

Many whites here blame the government-controlled news media for fanning tension by their reportage on President Machel's death. Police here say about 100 people, all students, were arrested in Harare and will be charged with public violence. No supporter of ZANU(PF) has ever been brought to court for the offence in the six years of Zimbabwe's independence, despite the deaths of many suspected government opponents in well-organized riots.

The ZANU(PF) Politburo "secretary for administration," Mr Maurice Nyagumbo, warned last night: "Any further violence will be dealt with firmly and to the full extent of the law."

Panic appears to have subsided among Zimbabwe's whites. Parents today sent their children to school normally and whites went about their business in the streets in the city centre. However, the national news agency ZIANA continued to publish unconfirmed allegations by student leaders that some whites had attempted reprisals and that four students were abducted at gunpoint and severely beaten while making their way back to the campus.

In its editorial *The Herald* says the death of a statesman who befriended the Zimbabwean independence struggle "during the darkest day" had provoked understandable outrage but the beating up of motorists and pedestrians, as happened in Harare yesterday, "earns nothing but contempt." The violence reaped a very bad name for Zimbabwe internationally, and could have been prevented had police maintained a strong presence from the start, to nip any signs of violence in the bud, said the editorial. Witnesses of the Harare violence said police initially made no attempt to check the students, who entered the city centre armed with sticks, iron bars and bricks. Only after the worst of the violence were truckloads of heavily armed police and troops rushed in, cordoning off key points.

Radio Truth Blames Violence on ZANU

MB220915 (Clandestine) Radio Truth in English to Zimbabwe 0430 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Station commentary]

[Excerpts] There has been violent reactions in Harare to the death of former Mozambican president, Samora Machel. At about 9 o'clock yesterday morning a crowd of about 200 gathered outside the building that houses the South African trade mission, Temple Bar House, in Baker Avenue. The mob was chanting and singing freedom songs and waving banners and placards in support of the ANC revolutionaries. They stoned the building shattering windows up to the fourth floor. Their unruly behavior then spilled over and innocent passing motorists were pelted with stones. It was only at this point that the police intervened and compelled the crowd to disperse. [passage omitted]

Everything points to the fact that this lawless behavior was preplanned and orchestrated by ZANU-PF in collusion with the police. They anticipated that such reactions would occur and knew very well which targets would be chosen. Yet they made no attempt to guard the premises concerned nor to intercept and head off the youth gangs before they started to wreak their vengeance. These young and largely unemployed youth have been fed on a diet of anti-apartheid violence on the television screen and clearly believed this was the example to follow. Thus the ZANU-PF's nightly doses of propaganda encouraged those so inclined to flout the law and to disregard all the rules of civilized behavior. In the process, innocent Zimbabweans were put at risk, and this is intolerable. Once again, the reputation of our police force has been tarnished by political interference on the wrong side of the law.

'Arafat Urges Mugabe To Convene NAM Meeting

MB211752 Harare Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] The chairman of the Palestinian Liberation Organization, the PLO, Comrade Yasir 'Arafat, has called for an urgent convening of a meeting of high-level leaders of the Nonaligned Movement [NAM] in Harare to discuss the circumstances leading to the aircraft crash which killed President Samora Machel as well as Mozambican officials. In an urgent message to the prime minister, Comrade Mugabe, who is the chairman of the Nonaligned Movement, the PLO leader requested the Zimbabwean leader to convene a high-level meeting to discuss the latest incident of criminal aggression against the people of Mozambique.

'Growing Evidence' Machel Plane Shot Down Noted

MB221028 Harare Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 22 Oct 86

[Text] The current chairman of the Nonaligned Movement and prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, has sent a message of condolence to the Government and people of the Republic of Mozambique on the death of Mozambican president, Comrade Samora Machel, and 32 other top senior government officials. Comrade Machel and his delegation were killed in a plane crash in South Africa 3 days ago. Ten people survived the crash. There is growing evidence that the plane was shot down. In his message, Comrade Mugabe says the death of Comrade Machel has deprived Mozambique and its gallant people of a dear and (?charismatic) revolutionary leader attuned to the struggle for freedom and independence, and attainment of its consolidation and sustenance.